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HONOLULU, H. I. TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 2200

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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HOGAN CASES ARE ALL COMPROMISED

Minstre's Get Fifteen Thou-
sand From Steamships
Company.

Fifteen thousand good hard dollars
are to be poured into the pockets of the
members of the Hogan minstrel troupe
and those who backed them. Those
merry black troubadours will have more
money than they ever dreamed of be-
fore. The dream of wealth which came
to them as a result of the numerous
suits they filed against the Canadian-
Australian Steamship Company last
spring on account of the refusal of the
company to carry them from Honolulu
to Victoria, has been realized and they
are to receive the cash as soon as the
malls can take the money to them.

This result was made known on Sat-
urday, when the attorneys for Hogan
and his troupe and those of the steam-
ship company reached a compromise
by which the suits were all discontinued
and the entire matter ended by the
payment of the lump sum of \$15,000
to the attorneys for the plaintiffs. Bax-
ter Bruce, chief counsel for the steam-
ship company at Sydney, N. S. W., ar-
rived on the steamer "Thursday"
morning and he bore instructions from
his company to reach a compromise of
the suits at any cost. The company
has feared for some time that one of
their vessels might be attached for the
payment of the judgment already re-
quired against them, and as a few days
delay in port here would cost the com-
pany more than all the suits amounted
to, they wished to compromise and get
the matter entirely out of the way.

The Hogan incident was one of the
most sprightly that has enlivened Hon-
olulu for a long time. Hogan and his
troupe came from Australia early in
the spring and played several weeks,
and then several more weeks here. The
"Unbleached Americans," as he proudly
announced them, cut a wide swath,
especially Hogan himself, who is a
bright and merry negro. But the pil-
lars began when the troupe started to
leave for Victoria. They had come up
from Australia on the Canadian-Aus-
tralian boat, having purchased through
tickets, with stopover privileges in Hon-
olulu. But when they came to go away
on the Mowara her captain refused to
take them for some unexplained reason,
claiming that the ship was full, and
urging other excuses. The unbleached
Americans believed that the color line
had been drawn, and they brought suit
against the company for \$5,000 each.
There were twenty-nine of these suits
filed on one day by Kinney, Ballou &
McClannahan, and three of them were
brought to trial before a month had
been passed. All three resulted in judg-
ments against the company. Hogan got
\$2,250, Hurley Thuyous, \$175, and Mrs.
Jennie Alexander, \$5,000. All were ap-
pealed, and the rest hung on awaiting
the decision of the Supreme Court.

But the end came on Saturday when
the suits were all compromised and
those remaining on the docket will be
stricken off, and the boats from Victo-
ria need not lurk on the horizon line
when they touch in future at this port,
but may come boldly into the harbor
without fear of an attachment.

TO BE NATURALIZED.

Maui Resident Wants To Be Saved
Trip to Honolulu
(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, August 4.—There are
many Maui residents—some of the Is-
land's most prominent men—who voted
under the Provisional Government and
the Republic, who are neither citizens of
Hawaii nor of the United States. They
are the possessors of "special certifi-
cates" which are of no value under Uni-
ted States laws, and unless they become
naturalized cannot vote at the approach-
ing November election.

It is not possible for Circuit Judge J.
N. Kala of Wailuku to be authorized by
the Supreme Court to naturalize appli-
cants possessing the requisite qualifi-
cations? This was formerly done under the
Monarchy.

The self-evident answer to these ques-
tions is, "Why not go to Honolulu?"
"Time and expense."

NO FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE LEGATIONS

The Southern Provinces Preparing
To Rise.

JAPANESE WIN A BRILLIANT
VICTORY AT SHANSHAI KWAN

More Tales of Mongolian Cruelty—Torture
of a Bishop—Shanghai Watched
By Ships.

According to Li Hung Chang,
some of the foreign envoys have
already left Peking on their way
to Tien-Tsin. This and other Chi-
nese assurances of the safety of
the Legations continue to be re-
garded with suspicion in Canton
and Hongkong, not to speak of
Shanghai, whence one correspond-
ent telegraphs that the proposal to
send the Ministers to the coast is
a part of a deep-laid plot to con-
ceal the date of the massacre.

From Hongkong and Shanghai
come reports of a spread of the
anti-foreign feeling and of the more
or less alarming attitude of the au-
thorities. In Canton, despite many
executions, the rowdy element re-
mains undismayed, and even in the
heart of China the feeling is such
that, one correspondent says, if
any reasonable fear becomes cur-
rent of a partition of China being
intended or of personal injury to
the Dowager Empress being threat-
ened, the whole of the central prov-
inces will explode.

Chinese troops which were beaten
at Tien-Tsin are massing at Yang-
tun, twenty-five miles from that
city, on the railway line to the
coast.

Fifteen thousand Japanese have
landed at Shanshaikwan, inflict-
ing a severe defeat upon the Chi-
nese there. With occupation by
Russian forces, a few days ago, of
Lutal, on the railroad which con-
nects Shanshaikwan with Taku, the
allied forces are thus in possession
of a double base.

Letters received in St. Peters-
burg and specially cabled present
a vivid picture of events in Peking
up to as late as June 19.

brought to bear by Sheng and Li Hung
Chang upon them to join their forces with
Prince Tuan.

"It is hoped that the arrival of Adm-
iral Seymour may stiffen the backs of the
foreign Viceroy and restore the security
of the port."

"Two English missionary ladies, Miss
Whitcomb and Miss Searle, have been
murdered at Hsiao, in the province of
Shansi. Massacres are also reported
from Talyuan and Paotingfu."

JAPANESE WIN AT SHANSHAI KWAN

LONDON, July 27.—The Daily Tele-
graph publishes the following from its
special correspondent:

"TOKIO, July 26.—It is reported that
on the 22d inst. a Japanese force of 15,000
succeeded in landing at Shanshaikwan
and gained a great victory."

SIX HUNDRED ARE MASSACRED

LONDON, July 27.—The Hongkong cor-
respondent of the Daily Express wires as
follows under yesterday's date:

"An Italian priest has just arrived here
from Hensien-Fu, in Southern Hunan,
where the Italian bishop and the priest
have been massacred after revolting tor-
ture. This took place on July 4. Six hun-
dred converts were massacred after the
women have been subjected to hideous
brutality. Six other priests fled to the
hills, where they were probably killed.
The priest who escaped had a perilous
journey to Hongkong. He hid in a coffin
on board a river boat for seventeen
days."

RUSSIANS FIGHT THEIR WAY OUT

ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.—The Rus-
sian Minister at Seoul, M. Paveloff, re-
ports that the Russian detachment which
left Port Arthur en route to Pyongyang,
reaching Jigu on Sunday, July 22, has ar-
rived at Pyongyang with the loss of fif-
teen killed and many wounded. They
fought their way through opposing na-
tives at the point of the bayonet.

General Grodekoff in a dispatch dated
at Chabaravsk Tuesday, July 24, states
that a detachment of railway guards,
safely brought a caravan of 220 civilians
and officials from the railway to Zuru-
chik. Chinese troops, General Grodekoff
adds, are raiding and looting the
Yalu valley.

Another steamer with Russian troops
aboard was bombarded by Chinese from
the river bank July 24. Securing rein-
forcements, the Russian commander re-
turned to the scene and landed on the
Chinese side of the Yalu river. He at-
tacked the Chinese posts in the face of a
heavy fire. Some Chinese pickets were
taken prisoners. Three magazines were
set on fire and exploded. The Chinese
lost 300 killed while the Russians' loss
was only seven.

A desultory bombardment of Elagov-
chensk continues. The town of A-gut has
been set on fire by the Russians. The Chi-
nese at Saghalien have been compelled to
retreat and take a new entrenched posi-
tion.

Cossacks have destroyed the Chinese
pickets at Nikolisk, Kuprianovsk and
Staritchevsk.

STATE DEPARTMENT NOW SUSPICIOUS

WASHINGTON, July 26.—There were no
developments today to warrant the as-
sumption that there was the slightest im-
provement in the Chinese situation. In-
deed, the general tenor of such news as
found light was to add to the steadily
growing doubt as to the good faith of the
Chinese Government, as manifested in its
acts. A letter from Admiral Kempf, given
publicly by the Navy Department to-
day, made the direct statement that the
imperial authorities were in sympathy
with the Boxers, though he added that
the Government was afterward paralyzed
and incapable of controlling the situation.

This was the first official declaration to
reach our Government contradictory of
the Chinese representations that the im-
perial Government had steadfastly and
from the first opposed the Boxer move-
ment, and our Government is bound to ac-
cept the word of its own officer until that
is overcome by irrefutable evidence.

Thus the reluctance that are in con-
stant progress between the Powers are
tending more and more to cast suspicion

upon the genuineness of the many com-
munications that have come from Peking
through Chinese governmental sources. If
it should be finally established that there
has been an attempt on their part to prac-
tise a gigantic fraud upon the world, it
will not only call for change of attitude on
the part of the United States Government
toward China, but would not affect the
military policy already under way, but
would closely approximate a step of for-
mal war.

The Navy Department today contrib-
uted a brief item in the shape of a
corroboration by Admiral Remey of the
United States marines from the general
charge of looting at Tien-Tsin. The Ad-
miral had a good deal more than this to
report to the Navy Department, but the
officials did not regard the rest of his re-
port as proper for publication just now.
General Miles and General Bullington
were again in consultation, separately,
with Secretary Root today, and the sup-
position is that the Chinese campaign
was under consideration.

SAYS LEGATIONS HAD A FOOD SUPPLY

TOKIO, July 24.—The message received
here from Shanghai yesterday makes the
following assertions:

"Yuanhai Kai, Governor of Shantung,
has received a letter from Peking, dated
July 18, declaring that a Legat on courier
was captured by the Chinese guards on
July 13, and that then upon General Yung
Lu petitioned the throne to employ the
courier as a messenger to communicate
with the Ministers. This project was
carried out and a reply was received that
the Ministers were well and were unani-
mous in favoring the restoration of peace.
"A staff officer of the Tsin Li Yamen af-
terward visited the legations and inter-
viewed a Minister, and it was subsequent-
ly decided to petition the Emperor to
stop the looting with food and to
return them to Tien-Tsin."

"Yung Lu is said to have great diffi-
culty in intervening between the foreign
soldiers guarding the south glock bridge
and the Tongk troops on the north side.
Fighting has now ceased, however."

CONVERTS MENACED IN CITY OF CANTON

LONDON, July 27.—The Canton cor-
respondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a
dispatch dated Wednesday, says:

"There are daily arrests of Boxers and
smugglers, caught loaded with arms and
ammunition. Executions quickly follow,
but the rowdy element remains practi-
cally undismayed. In the country districts
the people are more threatening and
bolder than in the city. Inflammatory
pamphlets are freely posted, such as the
following:

"We, the Chinese children of the Sage,
are faithful and filial as well as modest.
How does it come to pass, then, that any
of us can so far forget himself as to be-
come the prey of a barbarian's religion?
Tens of thousands of native con-
verts have been killed in North China and
their houses and possessions destroyed.
Because of this all the countries of the
world have sent soldiers to Tien-Tsin to
protect the converts."

"This they have failed to do. The mis-
sionaries, the foreign Consuls and all the
barbarian troops have been slaughtered,
just as you kill chickens and dogs.
You converts have involved the barba-
rians in this calamity. We look upon you
as rebels, and soon your doom will over-
take you. Unhappy is your condition, for
all men hate and despise you. Great is
your distress. Your hands hang helpless
by your sides. Despair has seized your
souls. Death alone will relieve you. By
following the doctrine of these renegades
and foreigners you have forfeited your
rights as men. We warn you at once to
fly to safe hiding-places while yet there
is opportunity."

A PEKING LETTER DESCRIBES THE RIOTS

LONDON, July 27.—The Daily Mail pub-
lishes the following from its correspond-
ent:

"ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.—The first
direct news from Peking arrived today.
In the form of two letters from the di-
rector of the Russo-Chinese Bank to the
Minister of Finance. The first is dated
July 24 and reads:

"The situation here has reached a crisis.
On June 13 the German Embassy had
a man belonging to the anti-Christian
mob arrested in Legation street. This
(Continued on Page 2.)

DEAD LIE IN HEAPS ON PANAMA'S SANGUINARY FIELD OF BATTLE

PANAMA, July 26.—A treaty of peace between the Government and the revo-
lutionists was signed this afternoon. This action followed directly after the
most desperate battle of the entire revolution, in which the losses on each side
were very heavy. Under terms of the treaty the surrender of the insurgents is
complete. They agree to deliver up all the arms, ammunition and ships in their
possession. Owing, it is believed, to some misunderstanding of the terms of the
armistice brought about yesterday by the American, English and French Consuls,
the insurgents suddenly renewed their attacks upon the suburbs of Panama about
7 o'clock last night. The fighting lasted eleven hours, with the exception of only
a few minutes' interval, and was very heavy from start to finish. The rebel
troops made charge after charge upon the trenches of the Government forces,
pushing forward with remarkable bravery and with a recklessness approaching
clerical madness. Every assault was repulsed with terrible loss of life, but the
rebels were undaunted and with extraordinary courage and renewed vigor repeat-
ed the attacks again and again.

These desperate assaults were kept up all night long and were met with equal-
ly brave resistance by the regulars. In one of the intrenchments defended by a
detachment composed almost entirely of young men from this city, nearly every
one of the defenders was killed or badly wounded.

It was 6 o'clock this morning when the revolutionists were finally compelled to
give up their attacks and forced to retreat to the positions they held when the
armistice was declared. The tide of battle was turned against them by the ar-
rival on an express train from Colon of 300 fresh troops to reinforce the Govern-
ment. These gave the regulars an advantage, and the rebels retired after eleven
hours of such fierce fighting as the history never saw before. The appearance
of the battleground after the cessation of hostilities can be better imagined
than described. Dead and dying men were lying all along the Calidonia road be-
yond the railroad bridge for a half mile, sometimes scattered a few feet apart
and more often in heaps, packed closely together.

How many were killed during the night is not yet known, but the number will
reach into the hundreds. The exact loss may never be known, for many of the
wounded men crawled out of the way into thickets and those who died in the
bushes may not all be found, being recorded simply as missing.

A STRONG CHARGE TO THE FIRST GRAND JURY

Judge Humphreys Lays Down The
Law To That Body.

HE SAYS IT MUST FEARLESSLY MEET
ITS DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Circuit Court Jurist Points Particularly to the
Need of Reforming Liquor and
Prostitution Evils.

Perhaps the general public had some
linking of the interesting and even sen-
sational statements concerning the
morals of this city that were to be
made by Judge Humphreys to the
grand jury. At any rate there was
such a throng at the Judiciary build-
ing as has not been seen there for
many a moon when the August term
of the Circuit Court was opened and
the grand and petit juries drawn.

The seating capacity was taken up
completely and the portion of the court
behind the bar was rapidly filling up
with spectators when Judge Hum-
phreys with Judge Silliman came to
the bench. Judge Humphreys imme-
diately issued an order restraining the
portion of the court behind bar to
members of the "learned professions."

Judge Humphreys then got right
down to business and the High Sheriff
called together the grand jurors. They
were George R. Carter, H. E.
Waltz, W. H. Hoogs, E. A. McNerny,
John Effinger, J. L. McLean, E. I.
Spalding, E. S. Lowden, W. O. At-
water, M. P. Robinson, C. H. Atherton,
E. Benner, W. G. Ashley, T. W. Hob-
son, C. A. Graham, Fred Lewis, L. C.
Ables, J. S. Walker and Charles Hus-
tace. H. E. Waltz was appointed fore-
man.

Mr. Spalding pleaded to be excused
from attendance at the sessions of the
jury alleging that it would much inter-
fere with his business but Judge
Humphreys would have none of such
excuses and Mr. Spalding resigned
himself to his fate with a sigh. Sev-
eral other men who had hoped to se-
cure the ear of the court and be ex-
cused for the same reasons lost their
nerve after that and sat still and de-
cided to take their medicine. The only
one to be excused was George R. Car-
ter who is a member of the Tax Ap-
peal court and could not be spared
from its sessions. A. F. Cooke was
drawn in his stead.

J. P. Cooke was a few minutes late
and those few moments cost him the
sum of \$25 in hard cash. He pleaded
in extenuation of his tardiness the fact
that the early morning hours had passed
so quickly that it was 10 o'clock be-
fore he realized it. Judge Humphreys
fined him \$25 so that he might not be
forgetful another time. Mr. Cooke
held a conference with Attorney Geo.
Davis and presently the latter came up
with an affidavit giving reasons for the
delay of Mr. Cooke in appearing in
court and asked that the fine be remit-
ted but Judge Humphreys refused to
accept excuses and Mr. Cooke had to
pay.

The jury was in session nearly the
entire day, but owing to the restric-
tions placed upon the members no in-
formation could be obtained as to what
was done during their deliberations.
They will in all likelihood remain in
session for several weeks as according
to the terms of Judge Humphreys' charge they are adjured to investigate

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"The situation here has reached a crisis.
On June 13 the German Embassy had
a man belonging to the anti-Christian
mob arrested in Legation street. This
(Continued on Page 2.)

a number of matters that may require
the calling of some witnesses. Here is
the charge of the Judge which created
so much comment about the city yester-
day:

The Grand Jurors, being impaneled
and sworn, were charged by Judge
Humphreys as follows:
Gentlemen of the Jury: To you is
accorded the honorable distinction of
being selected to serve on the first
Grand Jury ever impaneled on this
Island. The institution of the Grand
Jury (undoubtedly of English origin)
is of great antiquity, and is so com-
pletely interwoven with our notions of
liberty and administrative justice as
to render its general abolition service in
the United States highly improb-
able, although in one or two States of
the Union I believe the system no
longer exists. But, whatever may be
the policy of the several States in the
exercise of their sovereignty as to
continuing or abolishing the Grand
Jury system as the Constitution of
the United States provides: "that no
person shall be held to answer for a
capital or otherwise infamous crime
unless on presentment or indictment
of a Grand Jury except in cases aris-
ing in the land or naval forces or in
the militia when in actual service in
time of war or public danger," it is
not within the power of the Territory
to abridge the right of any person
charged with an infamous crime, and
not within the exceptions named in
the Constitution, to demand his in-
dignity by a Grand Jury legally con-
stituted before being put upon his trial
for such crime.

GRAND JURY'S POWER.

That this limitation on our power
does exist may be regarded as a hap-
py condition, for it is at once a men-
ace to the safety of a community and
the liberties of the people when the
power of finding indictments is vest-
ed in one man, no matter how great
his learning or how incorruptible his
integrity may be. By the institution
of the Grand Jury, the power of the
one of liberty, the other of the admin-
istration of justice, have been united.
That is to say, direct participation by
the people in determining whether the
citizen shall be charged with crime,
and the preventing of that determi-
nation from resting entirely in the
hands of the executive or of a sepa-
rate and closed caste.

You are to serve with the deepest
impression of the grave responsibility
which the oath you have just taken
imposes upon you. You sit there for
the community, for your country; the
law must be applied to the facts, you
must accuse or exempt from ac-
cusation through you.

The matters in regard to which it
will be your duty to make inquiry are
such as may be within the knowledge
of any one of you; such as may be given
to you in evidence by this Court;
such as may be submitted to you by
the Attorney General, and finally such
as may be brought to your attention
by private parties. But you are not
limited in your inquiries to crimes
which are alleged to have been actu-
ally committed. You may comment
in your final report to this Court
and, indeed, it is your duty if neces-
sity therefore exists to comment upon
the management of public institu-
tions, and any condition which you
may deem detrimental to the public
good.

SECRECY IMPORTANT.

The Attorney General will examine
all witnesses who may be summoned
to testify before you, but it is your
right also to interrogate such witness-
es, and it is a right which no con-
sideration of delicacy should deter
you from exercising when you be-
lieve the facts may be more fully
elucidated by your doing so. In such a
case it is something more than a right
which you may waive at your pleas-
ure. It is a duty, and a duty which
you should not shrink.

You will exclude all persons, includ-
ing the Attorney General or such other
person as may for the time being
represent the Territory, from your
presence while you are deliberating
and voting in respect to any matter
which may have been brought before
you. It is the duty of the Attorney
General to advise you as to the law
applicable to any particular state of
facts. It is not his duty, and it
would be highly improper for him to
argue the facts in any case before
you, and in no event should he be re-
quested or permitted to express his
opinion or belief as to the guilt of any
person accused of crime.

The Attorney General, under our
statute as well as under the common
law of England, possesses the power
to enter a nolle prosequi in any case,
but this power should be exercised in
open court in the glare and blaze of
publicity and not in the retreat and se-
crecy of the Grand Jury room. If in
any case you find a bill of indictment,
it will be the duty of the Attorney
General to prepare such bill at your

(Continued on Page 3.)

NO FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE LEGATIONS

(Continued from Page 1.)

caused a great commotion among the Chinese, who burned the American church to the ground. Hearing of this, the Chinese tried to set fire to the European quarter, but here they were repulsed, so they turned their attention to European houses in the Chinese quarter and sacked and burned every one of them. It is impossible to send any guards from the Legation to protect the houses from the mob, because the guards are too few to do any good. We are living in a state of war.

"The second letter, dated June 19, says: 'We are still without any news. International and Russian troops are being besieged. We have taken every possible precaution to insure our safety, as we are threatened with a sudden attack by the Chinese.'

FIEND SH TORTURE OF A PRELATE

LONDON, July 27, 4:20 a. m.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, describing the massacre at Mukden, says: "The Bishop had armed 200 converts to defend the cathedral and a body of Chinese troops had been sent to defend the converts, but the soldiers were leagued with the Boxers. While the Christians were holding a service the signal was given and soldiers and Boxers surrounded and set fire to the church, putting the escaping worshippers to the sword. The Bishop was captured and taken to the Viceroy's yamen, where he was diabolically tortured and decapitated. His head was placed in front of the yamen."

The Daily Mail explains that the Chinese employ of the British Legation, who, according to its advice yesterday, escaped from Peking to Nienwang and reported there that when he left Peking most of the members of the Legation were dead and the condition of the others was hopeless, did not actually leave Peking until July 8, and this goes to show, if his statement is to be relied upon, that a general massacre had not occurred on July 6, as has been reported.

All the Powers appear to have received an identical Chinese appeal for mediation, but in the absence of definite news regarding the fate of the Ministers and of any reliable indications of the real origin of the appeal it seems that Lord Salisbury, the Premier, considered it not even necessary to publish the fact that the appeal had been received or to do anything beyond formally acknowledging it, with perhaps an intimation that nothing could be done until news from Peking had arrived.

If it could be ascertained beyond doubt that the reports of a massacre at Peking were unfounded (and there is disposition here to believe that the Ministers, after all, he held as hostages) Lord Salisbury's policy would probably incline more toward the conciliation attributed to Washington than to the revenge attributed to Berlin. But, while there is no cessation of the deluge of rumors, it is beginning to be believed that the Ministers and other points that the Viceroy are as completely in the dark as to affairs in Peking as the Europeans themselves.

Meanwhile the doings of Li Hung Chang are regarded with ever-increasing suspicion, while the situation in the southern province daily grows worse.

It is reported from Tien-Tsin that the Chinese forces are concentrating at the village of Getsang, ten miles north of Tien-Tsin, where, it is said, large quantities of rice are stored. The Russian and Japanese cavalry are keeping in close touch with the Chinese. The river is still low and water transport would be difficult.

DANGER OF RISING AMONG "TRIADS."

HONGKONG, July 26.—The signs of menacing activity on the part of a secret society known as the "Triads" are causing alarm. The Boxers are believed to be an offshoot of the "Triads," whose ramifications are widespread throughout the southern provinces of China. The organization is distinctly anti-foreign and anti-Manchu, and numbers of Canton troops are enrolled in its ranks.

A report is current in Canton that the "Triads" are preparing for a night attack on the Chief Shamshin, and that the first sign will be the abducting of native servants. The greatest apprehension prevails, although at present Canton is quiet. Many "Triads" have been arrested in Hongkong during the last few months. A Chinaman was arrested on July 3 on a charge of being a member of the "Triads." The evidence showed that he had held the rank in command in the organization in the two Kwangs, with headquarters at Saikung, a new territory, where he had been active in enrolling members. His arrest, therefore, is of the greatest importance. The insignia found upon his person includes the highest degrees.

SCHEME TO HIDE THE MASSACRE

LONDON, July 27.—The Daily Mail publishes this dispatch from its special correspondent:

"SHANGHAI, July 26.—The proposal made by the Chinese Government to the American Consul, through Taotai Sheng, that hostilities against the Chinese should cease upon condition that the foreign Ministers were sent under escort to Tien-Tsin, appears to be part of a deep-laid plan to conceal the date of the massacre and the duplicity of officials who, being in possession of the news, suppressed it. The story will be that the Ministers all left Peking under a strong escort, but were not upon by a mob of Boxers. We shall be told that, although the Chinese soldiers fought bravely, they were overcome and all were massacred."

WARSHIPS GUARDING THE PORT OF SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI, July 26.—Admiral Seymour has arrived here and has been in consultation with the British Consul regarding the situation. It is reported that the British battleship Centurion and the cruiser

Undaunted and Dido are at Wusung. The following warships are here: British—Daphne, Albatross, Hurd and Woodcock. American—Castine, Dutch-Holland, French—Surprise, Japanese—Takao and Abago.

It is reported that Li Hung Chang intends to leave for Peking, from which point he could easily go to Nanjing or Peking overland. Should the southern Viceroy yield to anti-foreign influence there will be a severe struggle. The Yangtze River is being strongly fortified with the newest guns, manned by German drilled artillerymen.

SHIPMENT OF ARMS TO CHINA STOPPED

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Secretary of the Treasury has sent the following letter of instructions to all collectors of customs on the Pacific, prohibiting the exportation of arms to China:

"At the recommendation of the honorable Secretary of State you are instructed to use the utmost diligence to prevent the sending of arms from your port which may be used by the insurgent forces in China to the harm of American citizens in that country. In case of any shipment of arms destined for Asia, which you may have reason to believe may be thus used, you are to telegraph the facts promptly to the department and detain the vessel until further instructed. You may communicate the substance of these instructions personally to owners of ships or agents of vessels desiring clearance from your port to ports in Asia or the islands of the Pacific, inviting their attention also to sections 483, 484 and 492 of the Revised Statutes."

ALLEGED WORD FROM BRITISH MINISTER

CHEFOO, July 26.—It is reported that a letter has been received from the British Minister in Peking, dated July 6. It said that the foreigners could hold out no longer than a week. The bombardment of the Legation was continuing. Forty persons had been killed and about eighty wounded.

In all probability this alleged message from Sir Claude MacDonald is the same as the one made public two days ago, the date being wrongly put here as the 6th instead of the 4th. The previous version said the foreigners could hold out two weeks and that forty-four had been killed and twice as many wounded.

MISSIONARIES ARE KILLED IN SHANSI

LONDON, July 26.—Reports are current that a number of missionaries, American and English, have been murdered in Shansi. One of the dispatches from Shanghai, published here today, says: "The missionaries who escaped from Honan had a terrible experience en route here. The natives everywhere were hostile. The rabble attacked the refugees, beat them and tore the clothes from their backs. The ladies suffered cruel indignities."

The dispatch continued: "Canton remains comparatively quiet. The natives, however, are beginning to fear that the reinforcements arriving at Hongkong intend to attack the Bogue forts and occupy the city. The military mandarin has asked the Colonial Secretary at Hongkong for assurance that Great Britain does not intend to take Canton."

A dispatch received here today from Yokohama states that the Japanese division will all be landed at Taku by July 31 and will reach Tien-Tsin August 3. The Legislature of New South Wales has resolved to dispatch a military contingent to join the imperial troops in China.

FEAR FOR THE SAFETY OF THEIR DAUGHTER

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 26.—W. H. Boon of Roes Hill, Iowa, and his family have given up hope for the safety of their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Garrett, who are missionaries for the Christian church in China. Both of the young people graduated from Drake University a year ago. A letter from them dated June 18 is the last word received. At that time they were starting from Kuling to Shanghai. The Boxers were inciting the people to kill all foreigners, and the missionaries, numbering about sixty Americans, were badly frightened. All efforts to communicate with the Garretts have been fruitless.

HANKOW RESIDENTS IN STATE OF PANIC

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.—The Russian agent at Hankow telegraphs under date of July 22 as follows:

"Foreigners are in a constant state of panic, owing to the hostility of the natives, who are affected by the events in the northern provinces. The American British Consuls have recommended their respective people to send their families to Shanghai. Nevertheless, there are no symptoms of serious disturbances impending. The Viceroy has taken all necessary measures to protect foreigners and to reassure Chinese."

RIOTING IS SPREADING.

LONDON, July 26.—A dispatch from missionary sources, dated Shanghai, July 25, says: "Rioting has broken out at Al-yuenfu, the capital of the province of Shansi. There are no details. Rioting has also occurred at Huailoh, south of Chihli. All the missions have been destroyed. Our friends safely escaped to the country, but are still in danger."

MURDERED AT HAINAN.

KENOSHA, Wis., July 26.—A message was received here today that a number of members of the Presbyterian Board of Missions at Nodda, on the Island of Hainan, has been murdered by Boxers.

TO THIRD READING.

LONDON, July 26.—In the House of Lords today the bill prohibiting the exportation of arms and munitions of war passed its third reading.

COLONEL ROBE'S ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Col. Charles F. Robe, formerly lieutenant of the Seventeenth Infantry, who succeeded to the command of the Ninth Infantry on the death of Colonel Liscum while gallantly leading his forces at Tien-Tsin, has been ordered to proceed at once to China for the purpose of assuming command of his regiment. Colonel Robe is now at Manila awaiting transportation to Taku.

BURGERS WANTED.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—General Burnham says that 100 additional medical officers are wanted by the Surgeon General for duty in the Philippines and China. He says that only graduates of reputable medical colleges with some experience and under 35 years of age will be accepted.

THE WAR IN PHILIPPINES

Rebels Pay Dearly for Murder.

VENGEANCE OF FORTIETH

American Troops are Accused of Barbarism by a Sensational New York Paper.

MANILA, July 26.—At Oroquieta, in Northern Mindanao, two soldiers entered a native store for the purpose of buying food. While there one of them was killed with a bolo and his head severed from his body. The other escaped and gave the alarm.

A company of the Fortieth Infantry stationed at Cagayan repaired to Oroquieta and killed eighty-nine natives, thirty-eight of them being in a single house.

Subsequently the gunboat Callao, commanded by Lieutenant George B. Bradshaw, shelled Oroquieta, burning the warehouse. One of the crew was killed.

A force of the enemy estimated to number 500, under the leadership of Alvarez, formerly the insurgent President of Yabanga, is now persistently troubling Northern Mindanao.

A marine of the outpost of Isabella Debasillon was killed by natives and so badly wounded that he died. Isabella is tranquil.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The World has this from Hongkong under date of June 12:

"While no proclamation has yet been issued declaring the Filipinos in arms to be outlaws, the American troops are practicing in spots in the Philippines a policy beside which bandit law is a tame affair. The administration has decided the rebellion must be 'kept down,' and in spite of peace proclamations our soldiers here and there resort to horrible measures with natives. Since the war was officially declared to be ended we have killed more Filipinos than the Spaniards did in both rebellions. Captains and lieutenants are sometimes judges, sheriffs and executioners. If a half-dozen natives more or less are shot on suspicion of being our enemies no news of it reaches the Military Governor, who wants none."

"Publicly we are granting amnesty to prisoners. Publicly we are most liberal. Instead of executing our bandits in public plazas in the presence of the people we execute them where they are caught. That keeps the facts quiet—keeps the truth away from the people of the United States, which is considered justifiable because they 'cannot understand the situation and its necessities.'"

"If many actual occurrences were literally told people would refuse to believe that such barbarities take place under our flag."

"I don't want any more prisoners sent to Manila," was the verbal order from the Governor General three months ago. That is the message passed along from officers to privates, and it has been interpreted in several ways. In other words, the volunteer officers and men individually have been guilty of deeds which when committed in Cuba by the Spaniards so inflamed the American people that they went to war to set Cuba free."

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

An Order Issued by the Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Postmaster General Smith has issued an order carrying into effect recommendations made by the rural free delivery superintendents, who have been in session here several days. The order, which applies to all rural free delivery service in the country, follows:

1. It is ordered that beginning August 1 the drop letter, or 1-cent rate of postage, not only within rural free delivery limits. The 2-cent postage rate will be exacted within such delivery on all first-class matter except postal cards.

2. That the introduction of rural free delivery will not increase or otherwise modify the present rate of postage on second-class matter.

3. That the rural free delivery carriers will not bring to the postoffice mail matter collected by them which may be delivered on their routes before completing their trips.

4. That stamps on mail matter collected by rural free delivery carriers, including those on matter delivered en route as named in section 3, will be canceled by them and reported to the postmaster, who will derive the benefit of the cancellation if the office is fourth-class.

5. That until suitable rubber cancelling stamps can be supplied by the department free delivery carriers will cancel the stamps with the indelible pens furnished them for use in registered letters.

A MOTHER TELLS HOW SHE SAVED HER LITTLE DAUGHTER'S LIFE.

I am the mother of eight children, and have had a great deal of experience with medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried everything I could think of, but nothing seemed to do her any good. I saw by an advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was highly recommended, and sent and got a bottle at once. It proved to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. It saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent medicine it is. Had I known it at first it would have saved me a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering. Yours truly, Mrs. (Mrs. P. Burdick, 141 Liberty St. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

J. Hop & Co. still have an excellent assortment of new style willowware, as well as a large display of handsome house furnishings.

Healthy at Eighty.

Mrs. Edmonds was Cured of a Severe Case of Rheumatism at that advanced age.

Mrs. Susan H. Edmonds, of 37 Broad St., Newburyport, Mass., when recently interviewed, said:



Mrs. Susan H. Edmonds.

"A year ago last February I was taken with rheumatism. My hands swelled, and I suffered from soreness in the joints of my arms and limbs. At my age this was quite a serious matter, and I employed two doctors, but they did not cure me. One day my son found a little book at the door which contained a statement by a minister who formerly preached here, and was known to be a man of great truth and honesty. Over his signature he stated that he had been cured of rheumatism by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I told my doctor if he was willing I would try the pills myself. The minister whose statement I had read was known to the doctor, and the latter did not object, so I tried the pills. I soon began to see an improvement. The swelling went down and there was less soreness. I continued the use of the pills, in all seven boxes, and was entirely cured. If I am ever troubled with the rheumatism again I shall surely take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and advise others to do so who are afflicted with this disease."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People expel impurities from the blood, and supply the material for rapidly rebuilding wasted nerve tissues. It has performed hundreds of almost miraculous cures in severe cases of Rheumatism, many times after doctors had given up hope.

Look for this trade mark on every package.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE REGISTERED

Sold by all druggists, 50 cents per box; six boxes, \$2.50.

DR. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE COMPANY, Schenectady, N. Y.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

The tenderloin district of Redding, Cal., has been burned.

"Adgie," the lion tamer, has retired from the stage and married.

Pima Indians are leaving their reservations on account of the drought.

The mother lode of the Klondike mining district has probably been found.

A order of arrest has been issued for E. G. Rathbone, ex-director general of posts in Cuba.

No more steam coal will be exported by England to France, as it is regarded as a munition of war.

The Indian fishermen who were on a strike at Stevenson, B. C., have deserted their Caucasian allies.

The famous Madison Riche restaurant at San Francisco, has failed and is in the hands of its creditors.

South American ore is being brought to San Diego by the Kosmos line of steamers, for trans-shipment to Pueblo smelters.

The Pretoria, the largest wooden boat ever built, has been launched at West Bay City, Mich. She will carry 175,000 bushels of wheat.

What the Kidneys Are For

WHAT DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS DO.

It's the duty of the kidneys to see that the blood keeps pure. Not to make new blood—the food we eat does that, but to remove from the blood all the poisons and impurities—the waste matter—that is gathered up during its circuit of the body.

These poisons are deadly. If they are not taken out of the blood by the natural filters, the kidneys, they are carried back to the heart, and are started out again all through the body.

Of course they cause disease. We can't be healthy if our blood isn't pure.

When our kidneys are sick our back aches. That's a way they have of telling us they need help.

It's the duty of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to cure sick kidneys. They know their duty well.

They are performing it here in Honolulu.

Here's a case in point: Mr. H. H. Smythe, of Inter-Island S. S. Co., this city, writes to tell us that he was afflicted with backache for a number of years. "Ascribing the cause of this to the kidneys and hearing about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, I got some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They relieved me so much that I am perfectly satisfied with the result of having taken them, and can recommend the pills to others, suffering from backache."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are becoming popular in Honolulu because they are always endorsed by Honolulu people.

Our kidneys filter our blood. They work night and day. When healthy they remove about 500 grains of impure matter daily. When unhealthy some part of this impure matter is left in the blood. This brings on many diseases and symptoms—pain in the back, headache, nervousness, hot dry skin, rheumatism, gravel, gout, disordered eyesight and hearing, drowsiness, dropsy, deposits in the urine, etc. But if you keep the filters right you will have no trouble with your kidneys.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes for \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

"Electric Light for Hunting."

A Portuguese inventor has patented an application of the electric light to fox and badger hunting. The fox and the badger are animals that live in dens underground, and terriers and other kinds of dogs are used to dig them out of their burrows or to fight and kill them underground. The inventor Portuguese conceived the idea of attaching an electric light to the collar of the dog so as to light the way for him in his descent into the hole, and of making the light colored so as to scare the animal and cause it to rush forth to its destruction. A patent upon this scheme has actually been granted.

NO DESECRATION.

Proposed Warehouse Outside Bounds of Graveyard.

Dr. Pratt ascertained yesterday that a mistake had been made in designating the location of the building which was supposed to be about to be erected in Kawaiahao graveyard, and the structure will not be placed in that cemetery after all. The trustees of the cemetery were much incensed when they learned by the Advertiser of the plan for erecting a warehouse in the cemetery, and they instituted an investigation at once.

A. S. Cleghorn conferred with Dr. Pratt, and the two went to see the Japanese Kawahara, who had applied for the building permit. They found on looking over the ground that the proposed new building will not be on the cemetery grounds, so no further action was deemed necessary.

It was discovered by Dr. Pratt that one of the buildings for which an application had been made was already half completed, but while adjacent to the cemetery, it is not within its bounds. In the application, however, it was stated explicitly that the new structure was "in Kawaiahao cemetery," and this was the cause of the report to the Board of Health.

Woman in Hawaii.

Hawaii gives woman equal place, says the Friend for August. An instance of this is the appointment of Mrs. Frasher to be principal of the great Kaula public school in Palama district, at the salary of \$1,800. Miss Snow also was appointed vice-principal at the salary of \$1,200. Mrs. Frasher has been teaching in the Honolulu public schools for a long period, and has thoroughly earned her promotion.

A de Souza Canavarro, the Portuguese Consul, was the recipient on Thursday evening, at his residence, of a beautiful silver toilet set engraved with his monogram, with the date, "May 4, 1900," thereon. An address of presentation was made by Major Camara, stating the gift was a mark of esteem in which the Consul was held by the people under his charge and for his services during the many years he has acted for the mother country. The Consul fittingly responded to the presentation and thanked the donors. Music was furnished during the evening.

The strike of the Japanese laborers at Lihue ended quite peacefully. Manager Webber followed out his plan of inviting the laborers to go to work or else leave the plantation, and they weakened and nearly all went back to work.

National Cash Register Company

OF DAYTON, OHIO.

F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent for the Territory of Hawaii.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$400,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

Chas. M. Cooke President
P. C. Jones Vice-President
C. H. Cooke Cashier
P. C. Atherton Assistant Cashier

Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McFarlane.

Solvents the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Estates, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

Bank Building, Fort Street.

Woodenware



TWO WIDOWS

ONE CONTAINING FANCY

Jardinieres

From 25 cents up. We are now having a special sale of these goods. See what a beauty you can purchase for 50 cents.

THE OTHER IS OUR PRIZE WINDOW

Divided off into departments containing

Alluminum Ware, Tin Ware, Wire Goods, Wooden Ware, Brushes

And numerous other useful household articles. Everything is in sight. Any person giving the correct number of articles displayed in this window will receive one of our handsome dollar Jardinieres.

THIS WINDOW will remain intact for one week ending August 7th.

The correct number will be announced Wednesday morning, August 8th, at 9 a. m., when the goods will be taken out and counted.

Persons can register their count at our office, or send the same up to 5 p. m., August 7th, and can have the privilege of witnessing the count, commencing at 8 a. m., Wednesday, August 8th.

W. W. DIMOND & CO. LIMITED

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WORTHFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25 and 50 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

LA FLES FIELD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Wailua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Konaia Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.
Wesman's Centrifugal Pumps.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

REPUBLICANS SHOW PATRIOTISM IN BIG PARADE AND SPEECHES

In the first Republican campaign in Hawaii the first big gun was fired Saturday night. Confident Republicanism voiced its beliefs and desires in no uncertain tone. The streets were a live with the biggest crowd seen for a long time, and in the Drill Shed a thousand people—men, women and youths—witnessed the deep interest taken in Hawaii's political welfare.

The parade was well arranged and excited favorable comment. It was not long enough to be tedious, and was striking in its makeup and brilliancy. At the Drill Shed an hour before the speakers came the people began to occupy the seats and many Democrats were noted. "Prince" David, William Cornwell and E. B. McClanahan were in the front row, and when the speaking began seemed deeply affected by the truths enunciated. The contrast between the handful which greeted the Democrats a few days ago, and the magnificent ovation to the returned Republican delegates struck the Bryanites forcibly and filled them with dismay.

CROWDS SAW PARADE.

Streets Were Jammed While the Republican Procession Passed.

Multitudes such as seldom gather on the streets of Honolulu saw the great Republican torch light parade Saturday evening. It was a sight that must have stirred the pulses of the most blasé individual in all the world. Herded by red fire that shot tongues of ruddy light far into the sky, it passed through treets crowded and packed deep at every corner, giving the parade scarce room to move on its way. It was an enthusiastic crowd, not disposed to cavil at anything but to shout and laugh and enjoy it all wholeheartedly. It gathered at every turning cheering enthusiastically for the Republican nominees on the National ticket and for the passing organizations. It cheered Captain Berger and his band boys playing so merrily at the van, and the marching clubs were each greeted with salvos of applause and cheers that made them step yet more proudly along. And when the parade had passed one point, and the following red fire wagon was gone by, there was a stampede of the thousands, a rushing and a hurrying and a scurrying for places of vantage and some other favorable spot.

The parade, too was all that could have been asked. There may have been longer parades in Honolulu hitherto, and parades upon which more money had been lavished, but there has certainly been none so wholly satisfactory from a scenic point of view. For once Honolulu's narrow, tree-arched streets served a purpose, for they furnished a setting for the scene which could scarce have been improved. The spouting flames from the fire wagon at the head of the parade danced among the boughs of the overhanging trees, and spread a rosy radiance far heavenwards, making the scene unreal, and like a glimpse of a fairy spectacle upon some vast stage, the crowds, half seen through the glare, seeming the envious gnomes, looking on at the fairy celebration. The myriad dancing lights of the torches, borne in orderly fashion by a phalanx of smartly marching men, and others in the hands of the various clubs and carried by delighted and shouting mobs of future Republicans, made the streets seem a stream of living fire, tossing and leaping with the ardency of its burning.

Following the fire wagon at the head were the wheelmen, each with his bicycle gaily decorated with colored lights. One tandem was covered from handle bars to rear forks with acetylene gas lamps and its brilliancy was almost unbearable near at hand, while from a distance it seemed a fiery dragon spouting light in all directions. Then came the grand marshal, W. H. Hoogs and his aides, Captain Fox of the mounted police and a marching squad of officers and then the Hawaiian band, with Captain Berger marching proudly at its head. Close in the rear of the band and keeping excellent time was the Republican club of Company F. N. G. H., clad in duck trousers with blue muslin sashes and red neckties, and led by Captain Sam Johnson, spick and span in white duck. A McKinley transparency followed and then came Captain Murray's marching company, with red blouses and white trousers. The uniform was reminiscent of the old uniform of the king's soldiery, the first uniform worn by the soldiers of Hawaii after the coming of the missionaries to the Islands. Next was Captain Wilcox, with his company of marching young Republicans all in blue shirts, white trousers and white sashes. As they passed along the streets, wherever the crowds gave them room the marching clubs went through smart evolutions, forming squares, or crosses or platoons or fours.

The carriage containing the committee was next and then a crowd of young Hawaiians from Manoa and Kalia each with a torch and led by Col. James Boyd. The Young Men's Republican club, headed by Will Fisher, Dick Daly and Lorrin Andrews followed, and they made things busy by firing firecrackers all along the line of march. Then came Judge Kaukau and W. C. Achi and Judge Hookano of Ewa, leading a crowd of unattached Republicans and a horde of delighted small boys.

A large dory lighted with torches and bearing inscriptions in Portuguese and drawn by four black horses followed next. It was from the Ninth Precinct of the Fifth District. And then Kalia. Kalia had done itself proud. Not only did it furnish such transparencies as these, "B. M. Damon, next Governor of Hawaii," "Samuel Parker, First United States Senator," "Thall Kalia be Neglected as of Yore? The voice answer Nevermore," but it had sent down her young Republicans in unity decorated

and lighted wagons, six of them, and every man had a horn as well as a torch and every man blew his loudest and shouted his mightiest all along the line. The red fire wagon closed the parade.

Assembling at the drill shed the parade took not quite, but almost, the usual interminable length of time to get started. But finally it was off, turning from Miller street. Ewa into Beretania, Berger's men announcing with merry music the glad tidings that it was coming all along the line. At Emma street it turned mauka, and at Vineyard a turf was again made Ewa to Fort. Down Fort it came through cheering thousands to Hotel and then turned over to burned out Chinatown. Making a wide sweep through the bare plain where once the life of the city was liveliest the parade presented a splendid sight, winding like a fiery serpent through the darkness. The return was made by King street and Fort to Hotel and to the drill shed

and here before me—Democrats. They



THE THREE HAWAIIAN DELEGATES.

where the hundreds in the procession added their numbers to the crowds awaiting the beginning of the ratification meeting.

AT THE DRILL SHED.

Many Speakers Talk Republicanism to a Tremendous Crowd.

When Chairman G. W. Smith called the meeting to order every seat was filled, and the throng stretched from the stage back to the door, covered the ground in front of the shed, and blocked Hotel street. Conspicuous among the audience were ladies whose presence lent grace and refinement to the gathering and made it indeed representative of the American people and the Republican party—the party of the home. Berger's band interspersed the speeches with martial music. On the stage were the vice presidents. These, as invited, were:

P. C. Jones, J. W. Jones, C. M. Cooke, C. W. Zeigler, J. B. Atherton, J. A. Gilman, Professor Hosmer, H. B. Cooper, J. A. McCandless, W. W. Hall, E. O. White, Andrew Brown, J. L. Kaukau, M. Costa, Clarence M. White, K. R. G. Wallace, J. C. Cluney, William Mutch, S. M. Damon, Cecil Brown, T. F. Lansing, George D. Gear, Alex. Robertson, George Carter, M. K. Nakuna, M. A. Gonsalves, E. S. Boyd, J. L. Holt, S. M. Kanakani, J. W. Keiki, Isaac Sherwood, A. S. Mahaulu, James McInerney, B. P. Zablan, James Davis, Paul Neumann, George Davis, George McClellan, J. A. Magoun, S. M. Ballou, J. D. McVeigh, J. A. Gonsalves, John Lane, George Smith, John M. Ken, Peter Naitual, Gus Rose, Robert Parker, Charles Chillingworth, A. M. Brown, J. W. Pratt, Stephen Mahaulu, M. P. Hopkins, Frank L. Hoogs, C. L. K. Hopkins, W. G. Smith, E. S. Gill, J. Nakuna, C. H. Rose, Smith, E. H. Naohe, James L. Aholo, T. B. Murray, F. J. Berry, W. A. Henshall, Vida Thrum, Henry Giles, Charles Crane, R. A. Dexter, E. S. Cuna, W. W. Goodale, George Wright, William Haywood, J. W. Cathcart, A. T. Atkinson, Daniel Logan, Paul Logan, Fred Smith, George Dennison, E. E. Paxton, G. W. R. King, H. C. Austin, E. P. Dole, J. A. McCandless, Archie Gillman, Gerrit P. Wilder, Charles Wright, Charles Notley Jr., E. D. Tenney, Charles Atherton, W. Chung Hoon, William Lucas, Frank Vida, William Wagner, John Nott, J. L. McLean, John McLain, Joseph McGuire, William Larsen, J. H. Soper, G. W. K. Rathbone, Frank Pahlia, A. Ku, E. P. Aikue, William Henry.

Chairman Smith in introducing the first speaker said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: At this first regular Republican ratification meeting held in the Hawaiian Islands—the Territory of Hawaii—we have gathered here to welcome our delegates who have just returned from the Philadelphia convention. From their own lips they will tell you how they were received in the United States. I take pleasure in introducing to you Colonel Samuel Parker, chairman of the Republican delegation.

SAM PARKER'S SPEECH.

Colonel Parker said: Mr. Chairman, Fellow-Citizens and My Fellow-Democrats, here before me (pointing to Prince David, W. H. Cornwell and E. B. McClanahan, who occupied seats in the "dais-head" row). On behalf of my comrades I want to thank you for this honor. Although our report is not ready to bring before you this evening I will do my best to let you know what we have done. Just two months ago we left our beautiful Hawaiian shores and crossed the Pacific to attend the National Convention in Philadelphia. We have done our duty and we are not ashamed of it. We have returned to you here that McKinley is not going to have a walk-over next November. It is up to the Democrats, and not so sure as the sun rises in the east and sets in the west and declines and

will be our next President. Our Democratic friends have beaten us by three days and they gave out to their fellow-Democrats that Bryan will be the next President. I don't blame them. That's what they were sent away for. Now, fellow-citizens, we have a delegate here—Judge Kepoika—and an alternate delegate—C. B. Wilson—and they will speak to you this evening, so please pardon me for the few words I will speak to you. I will do my best, although, as you all know, and as I told President McKinley at Canton, I am no speaker. I did mutter a few words in the presence of the crowd. When I was in Philadelphia and heard that the Democrats had sent a delegation to Kansas City, I took interest enough to study up what they were doing there and came back, and did not even know what their motto meant. They do not know yet what it is to me. I don't blame them. They did not even see Bryan. I had the honor to be presented to President McKinley, and I will let you know later what my interview was and what an interest he took in Hawaiian affairs. There are some gentlemen here before me—Democrats. They

heard, I have been sent abroad to that Mainland independent of any other party except the party that sent me. The Queen, whom we have all loved so well, has advised and told you that that power she once held has gone forever, and the power has come to stay and rule us under that law which says there is no more hope for a monarchy. The Democrats have opposed you in every way possible and have induced you by statements to work the ballot for them for the Queen. You can now go before Governor Dole and say, "Do this," which you could never do before. If the Governor of this Territory, whomsoever he may be, is not straight in his official duties, we can go before him and tell him so. Every Hawaiian has a right to rule. This is not the time for party dissensions nor for dissension. It lies with all you Hawaiian voters to make the governing power here in these Islands. Cast aside all ill-feeling. I belong to the natives. I am going to try and run for the Senate. I have been one of the Aloha Aina Society, but I will now teach my fellow-citizens what I have learned abroad, and let them know that the power of making the laws lies in their hands and it is for them to do what is right. Now I urge, as a last word, that you unite with the Republican party.

ALTERNATE C. B. WILSON.

C. B. Wilson, alternate delegate to Philadelphia, said: Ladies and Gentlemen: Having just returned as a messenger of the Republican party of Hawaii to the National Convention at Philadelphia, I am glad to greet you again. On arriving in Philadelphia we were received with the hand of good-fellowship. A great deal has been said about the brown people being slighted, but we found it the opposite. I have learned since that the Democrats were received in the same manner. Gentlemen, we are going to elect President McKinley for the next term. We met the President, Senators, Representatives, and, from what we have all heard, we believe that McKinley and Roosevelt will be elected. During the past three and a half years the United States, from a state of bankruptcy, passed into that of prosperity, and I cannot see how any man can go outside of that and vote for Bryan. On the same grounds I ask every man here in the Republican party to tell every friend of his to join the Republicans. I hope the Hawaiians will fully appreciate the feeling of the American people toward them. The Republican Administration has given them more than they ever had under the Monarchy. They have a vote without being taxed as they were restricted under the Monarchy. Today they can vote unrestricted. It behooves every Hawaiian and every person in the Territory of Hawaii to vote the Republican ticket. I thank you all for your attention.

MR. SEWALL'S IDEAS.

Harold M. Sewall, National Republican committeeman, said: Fellow-Republicans and Fellow-Demo-

(Continued on Page 6.)

JUDGE LITTLE PRAYS FOR THE HIGH SHERIFF

High Sheriff Brown is worried. From Hilo he has received a message of dire import. "May God have mercy on your soul," it says. Now Brown has no intention of shuffling off this mortal coil just at present and as this sort of peroration is usually addressed to those unfortunate individuals whose shuffling off is managed at the expense of the state and is usually much against their own wishes the High Sheriff does not see its significance as applied to himself.

The communication wherein the High Sheriff's spirit is commended to the Almighty is a mittimus from Judge Little of Hilo for the hanging of Fujiyama, the Japanese murderer. Judge Little is not usually accounted a humorist but in the present case he seems to have evolved a practical joke worthy of his good friend Chester Doyle, and instead of praying for the future welfare of the Japanese he has pleaded for that of the High Sheriff himself.

The document in question after stating the name and the crime of Fujiyama and announcing that the court has sentenced the man to be hanged by the neck until dead, addresses the High Sheriff like this: "And you are commanded to take said Fujiyama into your custody and to cause said sentence to be carried into execution. Hereof fail not. And may God have mercy on your soul!"

The worthy Circuit Judge of Hilo is notable chiefly for his eccentricities but the present seems a case of out-little Little. Prior to receiving the communication from Hilo High Sheriff Brown was not worrying himself particularly over his spiritual state and anyway he probably feels, in the language of the Hilo man himself that he is running his own soul himself and that he does not need the advice of the eminent judge on its management.

NEVER KNOWN CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY TO FAIL. Rev. J. M. Yingling, pastor of the Bedford Street Methodist Church at Cumberland, Md., says: "It affords me much pleasure to recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I have used it and know others who have done so. I have never known it to fail. It is a sure cure when taken in time." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

The Burton Holmes lectures at the Columbia will be enjoyed by all intelligent people who are interested in foreign travel: Manila, Japan, Revisted, Round About Paris, Grand Canyon of Arizona, Moki Land and the Hawaiian Islands, are the titles of lectures in the order in which they will be delivered.—San Francisco Music and Drama.

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Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

TUESDAY : : : AUGUST 7, 1906.

THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

Can 400,000,000 semi-barbarous people, newly-awakened by a national spirit and animated to the last degree, be conquered by any force which the civilized world can afford to bring against them? Is not the lesson of the Boer and Philippine wars in their favor? Do we embrace the vital inquiry of the new and complex Eastern question—one that is disturbing the chancellery of every maritime power.

It has long been recognized that if China should awake as Japan did, she would be able to defy Europe and America. The Kaiser put the idea into pictorial form that she would be able not only to defy them but to assault Europe with hordes vaster than those which, under Genghis Khan, carried war to the banks of the Dnieper. Lord Wolsey once spoke of the "sombre menace" of China and General Gordon, the Martyr of Khartoum, always believed in the natural capacities of the Chinese soldier. It was a matter of astonishment that Japan, with 100,000 men, was able to bring the old Mongol empire to terms, but the world is beginning to see the reason why. It was because China still slept. There was no national resistance to the invaders, not even on the sea. The Chinese ships and troops which took part in the war represented not more than four provinces and but parts of those. Hence Japan's easy victory. But now there is a very different situation, for from the Amur to Hai-Nan we hear of the gathering of a million men who raise the war-cry of "China for the Chinese" and demand the head of every foreigner. Everywhere this sentiment goes, from city to city and village to village, until the white man, even in his seacoast fortresses and on his battleships, looks askance at the gathering storm. Supposing that the Chinese nation has now been born and that its 400,000,000 people are of one mind and one heart, what can the civilized world do to safeguard its interests in the great hostile empire? This is a military problem that would have puzzled Napoleon himself, especially after his unhappy experiences with the Spanish peasants.

The only hope is that China may get some blows at the outset that will discourage her and send her off to bed again. If not, then the outside world may as well prepare to leave China to herself as the only alternative to one of the most hideous and prolonged wars in history.

RAVAGES OF CONSUMPTION.

Hawaii has more cause to fear consumption than plague. The mystery which goes with the black death makes it dreaded as no one dreads consumption; yet when we come to count graves in Hawaii those filled with tuberculosis victims are perhaps a hundred where those occupied by the stricken of bubonic plague, cholera and smallpox are ten. There are no exact figures, so we must generalize; but every one who has paid attention to the vital statistics of Honolulu during the past few years must know that we speak within bounds.

What to do to combat the disease and to safeguard people who are well, is a puzzling question. Public opinion will not permit the compulsory segregation of consumptives nor will it agree to a quarantine barrier against them on the routes of travel. Abroad the authorities see fit to proceed, mainly, along palliative lines. In November of last year, as we learn in a current publication, Dr. Claus Hansen, of Bergen, delivered a lecture before the Storting, at Christiania, on the causes of tuberculosis and the fight against it. He stated that during the thirty years of his own experience consumption had increased in the Bergen district 80 per cent. In the year 1896, 54.5 per cent. of all deaths between 15 and 20 years of age were caused by tuberculosis, and statistics show that about 7,000 of the inhabitants of Norway die every year of this disease. In England, he continued, they have succeeded during the last fifty years in reducing one-half the number of tuberculosis cases, and physicians attribute this to the increasing cleanliness in English home life and the erection of consumptive hospitals. The foremost endeavors in fighting tuberculosis should be to agitate for greater cleanliness in general; particularly should efforts be directed against the habit of expectorating.

Statistics of consumptive sanatoriums in Germany show that 66 1-3 per cent. of the inmates were able to work the first year after the cure, 60 per cent. after two years, 45 per cent. after three, and 35 per cent. after four years. On an average it is estimated that 50 per cent. of the patients in sanatoriums have their ability to work lengthened by one year. The advantages of public sanatoriums for consumptives are so great that the German invalid-insurance companies erect these institutions simply for reasons of economy.

Shall we have sanatoriums in Hawaii? Obviously if a cure for tuberculosis is to be sought, we cannot depend on the forthcoming hospital for incurables. There must be something else—a place to invite people who are in the earlier stages of consumption and where they may find help to check the inroads of the disease. If we do not create such hospitals and enforce strict public cleanliness at the same time, what will we come to? Can any one tell?

Go Kim does not believe the charges were killed though they stood any better chance than Baron von Ketteler, whose murder is acknowledged, no one ventures to explain. Nor is it clear why, if the Chinese Government can wire Shanghai about the alleged safety of the diplomat, it cannot give them a chance to send messages on their own account. Evidently there is a vast amount of duplicity in these Peking assurances.

GOOD, BUT NOT FOR US.

The advantages of municipal government, as described by our scholarly correspondent, Anna Alward Kamea, are many, but they are costly. A minute subdivision of official duties has much to commend it in big and well-populated towns; and it is delightful to have the utilities which the wise expenditure of large sums of public money can provide. Who can help being ethically pleased at our correspondent's picture of municipal Boston? Passing lightly away from the story of hordes of office-holders there, she tells of free open air Thomas concerts, public baths, free lecture courses and a library which contains not only "much that is noble and beautiful in art but is in itself a building where detail of window, arch and fresco, represent modern artists at their best." Then there is Vienna, which has improved the Danube "from a dozen channels running between partially submerged islands to a straight new channel bringing the river much nearer the city, with proper depth and definite banks, making convenient transfer for the two hundred steamers and eight hundred barges of the Danube Steam Navigation Company." And look at what municipal government has done for Paris.

To her magnificent sanitary system, her Department of Public Works, her unrivaled school system, any city in any stage of its career may turn for inspiration. The great triumph of the Paris sanitary system, in addition to the wonderful sewer system, is the fact that the city is thoroughly cleaned every day. All garbage, waste, debris, is collected and carried out of the city every morning before 8:30 o'clock. Between 4 and 6:30 the entire paving of the city, including sidewalks, gutters, open squares, alleys and courts and roadways, has been swept by machine and hand, and much of it has been scrubbed and disinfected. In her Department of Public Works there are trained men for parks, street and building inspection—men who know the value to a great city of broad, beautiful streets, beautiful parks and beautiful architecture. It has been complained that the building regulations of Paris are too severe, but those have made modern life beautiful. The medical town was a labyrinthine tangle of narrow, dark and filthy passages and alleys. The modern spirit has thrown the walls into moats, to make boulevards and open spaces, has laid down broad and systematic thoroughfares upon the tangle of medieval streets, has provided illumination, drainage, transit, and given those appointments and conveniences which distinguish the well-ordered city of our day from the formless old-time city. In this brilliant nineteenth century task of reconstructing cities in their physical character, endeavoring to give the visible form to the outward body which should best accommodate the expanding life within, Paris has been the unrivaled leader.

In her school system the principle has been laid down that the greatest interest of the French Republic is the future citizen of France. It then becomes of prime importance to guard against physical degeneration in its youth, as physical degeneration is the natural forerunner of moral degeneracy. To this end there are incorporated in her school system, soup kitchens, baths, inspecting corps of physicians, postal savings banks and a series of schools in all branches of knowledge. This is the source of the French product. Whether this be French china, French porcelain, French millinery, Lyons silks, the masterpiece of a de Maupassant or a Millet, it is apt to be the best of its kind, because it has been achieved not by a condition of chance but by the best training the municipality can provide.

All this is fine; it is, in truth magnificent—but it does not precisely reach the core of the Honolulu situation, nor the Hilo situation, nor any other situation in these Islands. Here we have a few small white races alien to the American idea, races that know nothing about municipal reforms and care less—some element having a majority of voters professing to regard government of any kind as a thing to make salaries places for its friends, not as an instrument of public good. The small bands of white politicians who presume to direct parties, take the same view. Outside of these classes, and owing seven-tenths of the property, are white men who are satisfied with the efficient and economical government the Islands have now and think it better to make public improvements slowly, as they can pay for them, rather than to undertake such things all at once and run the risk of having the necessary funds raided by the tax eaters. These people are not old-fogies or slurrans. They want the Islands to grow in population and wealth, but they know that if these fine municipal plans are adopted taxes will mount to so high a level that white immigration will halt. True many American cities increase taxes without pausing in the path of progress but that is because momentum, or the influence of railroads or mines or something of the sort, carries them on. Besides, living is so cheap in most mainland cities and the assessable property so vast in extent and variety, that taxes are not felt as they would be here where taxpayers are few and every article of merchandise and utility is high in price. Put up taxes in Honolulu and Hilo and rents must rise; the price of everything sold in rented stores must increase; and before long it will be so that an income that would provide abundantly for a family in the States could not make strap and buckle meet in Hawaii.

Common sense teaches that the expenses of living should be kept down here if we want to get new and permanent settlers; and that, as county, municipal, township and village organizations would mean an increase of such expenses it would be better to delay the change until the tax-paying population is large enough to make the per capita charges small. If Honolulu decided to build a City Hall, County court house, County Jail, etc., and pave all the streets it would be wise to wait until we had double or triple the present number of taxpayers to meet the bills. In the meantime what is being lost? We have good well-ordered government at so small a price that there is a deal of money left for improvements. No one complains about the status-quo but the job-changers and the few people on the other islands who erroneously believe they could get more utility of a public nature by forcing Honolulu to expend all its funds upon itself.

Let us have our judgment dreams about another Boston or Vienna or

Paris, if we please; but let us still cut our government according to our cloth. Counting noses all around and counting out the transients who make nearly half the population and pay nothing but poll taxes—excluding all these, and what is left but just about enough people to support one set of officials and to carry on the public business in hand. Surely they do not want to pay for more.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

If Honolulu last year had been a municipality of the kind now proposed, the expense of fighting the plague within city limits might have fallen on our own taxpayers; yet the rest of the Island population was as much concerned as we in all precautionary measures. To have borne the cost locally must have meant a city debt of nearly a million dollars. It was our good luck and that of the entire group that the general government of Hawaii was vested with the duties and charged with the expenses of safeguarding the public. The work was better done on that account and it left no unjust burdens. Furthermore it strongly argued for the virtue of centralized power in a land like this.

Precisely the same rule would apply to Hilo or any other community on these Islands where plagues could get a foothold. To deal with such invasions, wherever they occur, a central authority and a central treasury are best.

It is advisable, furthermore, to have internal public works looked after by a central power to the end that they, particularly road systems, may be uniform and be so directed as to secure the greatest utility to the greatest number. In the East it is now proposed to take highway improvement out of the hands of counties and villages and vest it in State boards. This is because the system of local control has resulted in good roads in one town, indifferent ones in the next and bad ones in the township further on; or, more often, in a variation of road values in a single township, as between the sub-districts worked. If we leave things as they are in Hawaii the group will be gridironed with uniformly good highways; if, on the other hand, we insist on the New York or California plan, our road system will be a failure. Once let a rural neighborhood have a county, township and village payroll to meet out of its habitual scarcity of funds and nothing will be left, unless a big bonding scheme is resorted to—for needed public works.

Nor will there be much left for adequate police protection. On these Islands, infested as they are with Asiatics, the village constable or deputy sheriff would be no safeguard whatever. There must be a large and well-trained force, acknowledging a common head and capable of being concentrated at any threatened point. This may look like extreme centralization but where the elements of anarchy are present, as they assuredly are where Asiatics make a majority over whites, centralization of police power is a safeguard to be coveted, not a danger to be feared.

Let us compare centralization with decentralization in the light of a current example. When the Island post-office system was headed by Mr. Oat, every hamlet in Hawaii had its mail delivery. Now that each hamlet is expected, in a way, to support its own post office, a large number of offices have been given up. If the country people were to vote on the respective systems the old one would carry by a big majority, especially if it included the centralized postal savings bank idea which has now been discarded.

Take again the matter of education. Hawaii now has a uniform system supported by the Territory and the results are a theme of pride to every good citizen. The system is highly and beneficially centralized. To change it might, indeed, be of some advantage to Honolulu where so large a percentage of that aggregate school tax is raised, but it would be ruinous to the schools elsewhere in the group. When taxes mount up the average villager hires cheaper teachers and thereby makes his schools less desirable. It is better to have them provided for him.

All the illustrations go to show that our Government is well enough as it is—for the taxpayers. In especial, it gives the greatest efficiency with the least friction and at the least cost and that is the true end of public administration. To change it according to the schemes of the job-changers, would be to jeopardize efficiency and double, treble or quadruple expenses. No one among the office-making group has shown where there are any false notes in this argument; all that comes in reply is cheap repetition about "Americanism" and about would-be "monarchists." Yet we have shown over and over again that the American idea is as clear in the District of Columbia system as it is in any other; and as for the "monarchy" nothing comes so near it as the latest thing in American rule, the one-man power state enthroned in the Mayor's chair. A city charter like the new one of San Francisco, would give Honolulu a local King; and any charter less centralized in its terms would give us the rule of the local boss. To a really earnest opponent of "monarchy," what can there be attractive in either plan?

The success of a free silver campaign would stop investment here and elsewhere in the United States, as quickly as the touch of fire stops the growth of a plant. No man would pay out good money for securities on which interest and principal might be lawfully payable in debased money. Sixteen to one is a threat against the property of every American, whether capitalist or wage-earner.

The Albany Argus, organ of the rural New York Democratic, advises Prince David to "quit princeling and get a good Democratic job at whitesashing," but estimated fellow citizen, as he feels all this Democratic hospitalities, resembles the man who was invited to a party and on going there found himself in a shower bath.

14 Hilo (China) is too short an interval to jump on a moving train until he knows where it is going.

DANCING TOWARD THE FALL.

The Independent party movement, as it is showing itself along the lines of the Wilcox-Kaula campaign, will amaze the Mainland friends of the Hawaiian people when they come to understand it. Such a showing of democracy on the part of the leaders and of their followers, was never before had in American politics nor can it have been dreamed of by those who framed the Territorial Act on the broadest lines of suffrage.

The program of the new party is a veritable crazy quilt. It may be epitomized as follows:

The re-establishment of the Hawaiian throne by act of Legislature.

The release of the lepers from Moloai and the annulment of the segregation laws.

The coercion of planters, as respects the labor they shall use, by means of special taxation.

The payment of damage claims to the revolutionists of 1895 and to the victims of the sanitary fires, in an amount greater than the aggregate returns from Hawaiian taxes in 1895 and of the lawful capacity of the Territory to borrow.

Pledges to do all these things have been made, either in speech or print, by the leaders of the Independent party in their quest of votes; and belief in the ability of a Hawaiian Legislature to realize them is said to be common among the rank and file.

What a pity it is that the wise and sane native leaders cannot drive out the devil of folly that possesses the breasts of their countrymen? What a pity it is, most of all, from the Hawaiian standpoint! There are many fit to tell the truth to the poor Hawaiians, plainly and bluntly, but there is no one in the Independent following to understand that the Wilcox-Kaula program can have no surer effect than the loss of native suffrage at the hands of an amazed and disgusted Congress?

Dewey may never rule the White House but he may console himself with the thought that the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world.

If it were not for governing people without their consent in the Southern States Bryan's anti-imperialistic line would hardly carry a precinct south of Mason & Dixon's line.

If the Sultan wants to buy some American-built battleships well and good. But Uncle Sam will not feel inclined to abate his damage claims until the Sultan gets the order filled.

Hilo should have its militia company without delay. Hawaii is too big an island and has too many dangerous Asiatics, to warrant its being left in the sole care of a few policemen.

There is no "monarchy" in the present government of Honolulu but there might be plenty of it with a modern one-man-power Mayor answerable to no one but his political boss.

The Chinese Government may be opposed to the Boxers but it would convince more people on that point if it took the trouble to explain where the Boxers got their modern arms and ammunition and how they learned to use them.

Republicans will ratify McKinley and Roosevelt with hearty good will. Such a duty falls on all members of the party and has no concern with factional strife. On this account we look to see a good meeting at the drill shed this evening.

In view of the growing menace of idle and vicious Japanese in all the Islands, a request for a larger Federal garrison and for the permanent location in the waters of the group of two or three gunboats would seem to be a wise measure of precaution.

We hope there is truth in the rumor that the President will have a measure ready for Congress, preparing the way for the complete independence of Cuba. There is little desire in this country to keep Cuba, and if we tried it the natives would go on the warpath again. And of wars and rumors of wars the United States is having all and more than it wants.

The most serious news from China in the Advertiser's budget of yesterday, was that which told of the preparations for war in the Yangtze valley. It would be good strategy to have an uprising there so as to draw foreign troops from the vicinity of Peking or divert them in transit. Apparently the southern madness has that much of method in it.

If the Hawaiians establish municipalities with their votes we are pretty sure that they will not turn the pay rolls over to the white job-changers. The latter, in their pursuit of new offices, are running after a will of the wisp that would get more and more elusive as the time came nearer for making appointments. Hawaiians are not in politics to line the pockets of the haoles.

Much was expected two or three years ago of the new turbine engines, which were pledged to revolutionize speed records at sea. Then the whole subject was dropped and people supposed that the turbine principle, like that of the roller boat, had proved to be a failure. Lately, however, the British torpedo boat Viper, equipped with turbine engines, made between thirty and forty knots and there seems to be a good prospect for the application of the idea to ocean liners. The inventor, after witnessing the Viper's trial said: "I am thoroughly satisfied. It signifies great things for the future. There is no reason to suppose we cannot signify equally good results with large vessels. We have found that turbines, if anything, are more efficient in direct ratio to the increase in their size. We have been working up to nearly 12,000 horse power and I can see no reason why I cannot increase this indefinitely. Compared with the old engine we reckon on getting double the horse power in the same place and saving a third of the weight." One of the advantages of the turbine is that it enables a ship to glide along without vibration.

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Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

George D. Gear was a Kinau passenger from Hawaiian ports.

Mrs. Stark of Hilo, will stay in Oakland, California, for some months.

Liliuokalani has brought a suit for ejectment against Charles B. Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. William Montrose Graham will spend the summer on Maui.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry von Holt are in camp for the summer in the Waipio mountains.

S. M. Ballou expects to leave soon for a vacation tour in the northwest. He will spend some time in British Columbia, stopping for a time at Banff Hot Springs.

Henry Easton sent to Honolulu by yesterday's Kinau a petition signed by most of the business men of Hilo for his appointment as deputy internal revenue collector.—Hawaii Herald.

All parties having claims against the estate of Dr. H. P. Huggins of Kealia, Kauai, and all persons owing the estate as well, are asked to make immediate settlement to Mrs. H. P. Huggins.

Dr. Walter Hoffmann reports that the typhoid patients removed from the Kapiolani Home for Children to the Kaili detention camp hospital, are doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

Go Kim, the Chinese consul, believes that the foreign ministers in Peking are still safe, and that they will be rescued by the allied forces eventually. He bases his belief on what he knows of conditions in China.

Miss Hattie Hitchcock left by yesterday's Kinau for Honolulu, en route to Massachusetts, accompanying Misses Ruth Richardson and Minna Ahrens, who enter the preparatory school of Dana Hall.—Hawaii Herald.

Shipping men ridicule the story of the Aorangi staying outside on Thursday for the purpose of avoiding the possibility of libel by the plaintiffs in the Hogan minstrel suits against the Canadian-Australian Steamship Company.

Polynesian Encampment No. 1, I. O. O. F., has elected the following officers: C. P. G. W. R. King; S. W., C. Charles; J. D. McViegh; T. H. Wood; S. D. L. La Pierre; I. W. F. C. Poor; G. J. C. Martin; I. S. George Johnson; I. W., Ed Hingly; 2 W., H. W. Howard.

Thus far the United States Government has redeemed \$1,500 worth of Hawaiian postage stamps, sending out that amount of American stamps to replace the stock of Hawaiian stamps on hand. The Hawaiian stamps will be sent to Washington to be cancelled and destroyed.

Dr. Ottoff, surgeon of the German cruiser Geier, is a scientist. During his stay in Honolulu he captured a large number of mosquitoes which were carefully boxed and forwarded to Germany to be examined in Koch's Institute, Berlin, for malaria. The examination is made by post-mortem.

Superintendent of Public Works McCandless and Assistant Superintendent Rowell returned Saturday from Maui, where they inspected the district of Hana and its public needs. The sites for the roads which are to be constructed under the Council of State appropriations, were thoroughly investigated. Other impending improvements were looked into. The officials will visit Hawaii at an early date on the same quest.

C. J. Waller, manager of the Metropolitan Meat Company, says that there is no danger of a meat famine. It has been thought that on account of the difficulties with the steamers of the Canadian-Australian line that there might be a shortage of meat, but this fear is dispelled, since the settlement of the suits which were the cause of the trouble. Mr. Waller likewise asserts that there was no danger at any time of a shortage of meat, as there was a big stock on hand, enough to last for a considerable period.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in . . . NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right. ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. KINAU, Freeman, Master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihel, Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE, McDonald, Master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Niihau, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA, Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamao, Maunaloa, Kapaupapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, or injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the Company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

NOTICE.

W. AUSTIN WHITING HAS resumed the general practice of law, and has taken the law offices of Hon. A. S. Humphreys, corner King and Bethel streets, Honolulu, P. O. Box 735, 2192-1m

The DAILY ADVERTISER is delivered to any part of the city for 75 cents a month.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above Companies will call at Honolulu and leave this Port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.		For San Francisco.	
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 10	HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 11
PEKING	AUG. 18	CHINA	AUG. 21
GAILIC	AUG. 25	DORIC	AUG. 25
CHINA	SEPT. 1	NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 17
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 8	RIO DE JANEIRO	SEPT. 18
DORIC	SEPT. 15	CORTIC	SEPT. 25
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 22	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 1
RIO DE JANEIRO	OCT. 9	PEKING	OCT. 8
CORTIC	OCT. 16	GAILIC	OCT. 15
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 23	HONGKONG MARU	OCT. 27
PEKING	NOV. 3	CHINA	NOV. 3
GAILIC	NOV. 10	DORIC	NOV. 13

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN PALAMA DISTRICT

Puueo, a Native, Kills
Wife and Self.

PISTOL AND KNIFE USED

Driven Mad by Jealousy a Stevedore Commits a Fearful Deed Last Night.

At Palama last night Puueo, a native residing there, killed his wife and attempted suicide. The murderer was removed to the Queen's hospital and is expected to die. Puueo's weapon was a cheap revolver. He fired two bullets into his wife's body and cut his throat supposedly with a razor.

Shortly before midnight the police were hastily summoned to Robello Lane near King street by a telephone message from J. A. Noble who reported that murder had been done. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth with a force of policemen immediately responded in the patrol wagon and on arriving at the scene of the crime found the body of the murdered woman lying face downwards in the front yard of a cottage situated on the Waikiki side of the lane, with the apparently lifeless body of her husband lying close by.

It was quickly ascertained that life was not extinct in the man and he was hurried to the Queen's hospital in the patrol wagon, the corpse of the woman being left where it lay in charge of a police officer.

As Puueo was lifted to the stretcher he made a convulsive movement to his left breast as if searching for a weapon. He moved his head from side to side revealing a horrible gash in his throat but was unable to utter a word.

From the people in the house and neighborhood the details of the crime were learned. Mrs. Paiko lives in the house in which the murder took place and gave the following account of the tragedy.

"Naomi came to stay with me about a fortnight ago," she said, "to help me with some sewing. She never spoke to me of her husband, Puueo. Naomi was a middle-aged woman and had a son and an adopted daughter about seven years of age."

"About 2 o'clock this afternoon Puueo called at the house looking for Naomi. He saw her in the back yard. I was in the house at the time and did not see them together but for a half hour heard them quarrelling in the yard in the rear of the cottage."

"Then Puueo went away, Naomi came into the house and resumed her task of sewing, saying nothing to me of the trouble with Puueo. Shortly before midnight when we were all asleep in the house—myself, Naomi and her adopted child—I was awakened by a vigorous shaking of the back door. I slipped on a holoku and going to the door where the noise was, I called out to know who the late visitor was, without opening the door."

"The answer came, 'It is I, Puueo, I want to see Naomi.'"

"Why don't you come in the day time and not so late," said I.

"Hurry and open the door. I must see Naomi."

"In the meantime Naomi, in hearing the noise at the door and believing it to be her husband, had dressed and come out into the hallway."

"As Naomi neared the door I opened it, seeing that she wanted to talk with him. I stepped back and no sooner was the door opened and Naomi started to step on the veranda than I saw Puueo make a sudden motion with his hand. Then came a blinding flash of flames and a loud report—and that's all I know, for I immediately turned and ran screaming for help to the neighbors. I awoke J. A. Noble who lives almost opposite our house, and he rushed to the Chinese Hospital and telephoned for the police. I did not dare to go back into the house until the police arrived for a man who had heard the shots told me that Puueo was probably alive and might shoot anyone who entered the yard."

The police found the revolver with which Puueo had shot Naomi lying in the back yard at the corner of the house on the walk. It was a cheap, 32-calibre, five-chambered new "Young America" weapon with two chambers discharged. Hair from Naomi's head was between the trigger and the exploded cartridge, and showed the proximity of the gun to the woman's head when the second shot was fired.

The veranda bore evidence of the struggle. An aluminum hairpin was picked up in the further end, while blood stains colored the floor, the stairs and the gravel walk.

Puueo had evidently fired the second shot on the veranda. Naomi with some strength left ran down the stairs and around the walk to the front yard, where she fell partly on the grass, lying on her right side with her face on the gravel.

Puueo lay almost touching her with his arms extended and when the police

came he was still making feeble efforts to reach her.

Naomi had a bullet wound behind the left ear and another in the center of her back the spine being entered. Just above the right hip were three deep gashes supposedly from the same knife with which Puueo tried to kill himself. A casual examination of Puueo's wounds disclosed a peculiar cut in the neck and when lifted up it was seen that his windpipe was severed.

On the way to the hospital Puueo moved about in the patrol wagon and passing the Capitol regained strength enough to draw his hand from his breast and hold up a letter which was seized by the police, and handed to Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth. It was a letter addressed to the High Sheriff and was written in Hawaiian. It was dated August 4, and its ten pages of foolscap told a vivid story of premeditated murder.

Translated, it is as follows:

"To the Honorable High Sheriff: Aloha oe—You will be kind enough to make public this big thing I have to tell you about. I am taking my own life and also the life of Naomi this night. I am doing it on account of my great love for her—love which can never die."

"When we left to come down here in the month of September, 1899, (here the letter was blurred with blood) we did not live as we should, and I have been worried because a certain person by the name of Poolani has been saying things about me. For that reason my mind has not been at rest. It is for that reason I do this black-hearted piece of work. She has been at Mrs. Kaluna's doing quilting but still I have doubts, and for that my mind is still uneasy."

"I have gone to her with tears in my eyes and cried out to her on account of my love for Naomi. She receives me with laughter but I finally prevailed on her to come home with me. We quarreled until 4:30 in the morning. I wanted her to stay with me in this life but people had told her stories of me. We were living together all right until these scandalous tales were set afloat and on this account I do this black-hearted deed—on account of my love. Better that we die and better so for all who make trouble in families. If we were put out of the way it could be a lesson to all women to leave the affairs of others alone, especially when they know that those they speak of have husbands to take care of them."

"Each person should look at his own home and attend to his own business; then there would be no trouble in families. With the explanation I give my prayers to the Christian religion from Hawaii to Nihau and to the Christian Endeavor societies and to the stevedores. They all have my greeting, and to my children who are living I give my greatest aloha. Aloha to you all. I wish the Christian religion to save my soul. My corpse must turn to dirt and I wish then to bring my soul to God and I hope God will forgive me for this black-hearted deed and that my sins may not be visited upon my children. To Naomi Kaahue I say I loved her. I owe some money in this city. I have \$5 coming from the Stevedore Company. I wish \$1.40 of this given to the society to which I belong. Forty-five dollars my wife has in her possession belonging to me. At the Chinese restaurant I owe \$1.35; to back \$7, 50 cents; to the Chinaman who carries soda-water, 5 cents; I want all these debts paid out of the money that is coming to me. I have some children at Kakaako, at Kuloia and Awaolu-mu. I have a house at the latter place. I want this sold and the money given to my children. I bid aloha to my native land and to my hinano. I extend my love to the town in general. Good-bye to the sweet tones of the musical instruments."

I want the High Sheriff of Hawaii to please be kind enough to put this letter in the newspapers so that other people's wives will see this and know that it is wrong to talk about other people, and to let them know they should let other people's affairs alone. With best regards to the High Sheriff. If we die together we are to be buried in the same place. I am writing this and signing it with tears running down my face in remembrance of my wife and the happy days gone. Oh! My love, my love, I will be tortured if I live. DAVID PUUEOHAUOKA KAUKA-HUAHAUOKAWA.

(The Roof of the House of Hawaii).

At the hospital at 2 o'clock this morning Dr. McDonald who had been called in by Superintendent Eckardt, said that Puueo could not live an hour. His windpipe was entirely severed and there was absolutely no hope for his survival. An examination disclosed the fact that besides the fatal gash in his throat he had inflicted other minor wounds below it. It was a marvel that Puueo did not die immediately after cutting his windpipe and argued greatly for his magnificent constitution. The weapon with which he tried suicide had not been found at an early hour this morning, and it is supposed that he threw it somewhere in the yard and that the morning light will discover it. The police think that it was a razor from the nature of the wounds.

Puueo is said to be a stevedore by trade, but to have worked little lately. Mrs. Paiko and others in the house in the neighborhood say that Puueo has recently shown signs of mental aberration—that he seemed to have some great trouble on his mind and acted queerly in many ways. He is apparently out of employment, not having been known by his neighbors to have worked anywhere recently. Two or

three days ago he was heard talking to a Chinese hackman about going down town and buying a revolver. The latter part of last week he made a call at the house where his wife was staying and after remaining there half an hour or so, went away angry after having hot words with the woman.

The natives tell of attempt to burn his wife's house at Twile last night which was unsuccessful. He was driven away from the place and was not seen again until he appeared on Mrs. Paiko's back veranda inquiring for his wife.

J. A. Noble says as soon as he was awakened by Mrs. Paiko's cries for help he pulled on his clothes, grabbed a revolver and ran out to see what the matter was. Others of the neighbors had been aroused by this time, and armed with pistols, clubs and lanterns, they went to the house where the tragedy had occurred to investigate, after having telephoned for the police. The body of the woman and the unconscious Puueo were found as has been described and left untouched until the arrival of the police.

Mrs. Paiko states that as far as she observed, on all occasions of Puueo's visits to the house to see his wife, he showed no signs of having been drinking.

The body of the murdered woman was taken to Henry Williams' undertaking establishment early this morning.

Puueo's right forearm was tattooed with the following legend: "P. D. HAWAII, LELE." The woman's full name was Naomi Kaahue.

BIG DEAL ON THE FRONT

American-Hawaiian Corporation Secures Long Occupation of the Property.

A big deal has just about been closed between the Oahu Railway & Land Company and the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, which will no doubt result in the transfer of the bulk of the heavy shipping business of Honolulu harbor to the Ewa end of the water front. The railway company is commencing a wharf to be 500 feet in length next to the wharf of 600 feet which it has just completed, to be used by the big freight steamers of the American-Hawaiian Company. Although the articles of the agreement have not yet been signed the arrangement is practically completed and the railway company will give the steamship company the use of the new wharf for a period of ten years.

This means that a great portion of the sugar from these islands will be shipped from this end of the harbor, and that a great quantity of the general merchandise from the Mainland will be landed there. With the big wharf just completed, and the one commencing for the American-Hawaiian Company, and others contemplated it will not be long before the Ewa end of the water front will be the busiest as far as freight is concerned.

The Waikiki end of the harbor will be devoted to the business of naval vessels and passenger steamships as heretofore, while intermediate wharves will be relieved of much of the crush of trade.

The first of the steamers of the American-Hawaiian Company is expected here about the middle of November. It will be the American, unless it happens on account of the trouble in China, that the United States wants the splendid big steamers to use as transports as fast as they are completed, as was the case of the California, which recently passed through here to Manila.

On the new dock will be constructed a large warehouse and a freight house also. All the most modern appliances for the speedy handling of merchandise will be adopted, and the wharf will be up to date in every particular.

The warehouse will admit of the storing of a great quantity of sugar and the freight house will be capable of covering a tremendous amount of merchandise.

Eventually the big wharves belonging to the railroad will be extended in the Ewa direction to 1,500 feet, when that corner of the harbor has been excavated and made capable of accommodating a fleet of vessels. Of course, this is to come, but the time can't be very long at the present rate of growth in Honolulu's commercial importance.

It is not thought that the steamships of the American-Hawaiian Company, trading between New York, San Francisco and this port, will very greatly affect the sugar carrying of the sailing vessels. It will necessarily be some years before it ceases to be a paying business for sailors to carry sugar, and the number of steamers in the business will have to be greatly increased. And then the Chinese trouble may prove a big benefit to sailing vessels inasmuch as the steamers are likely to be called upon to transport troops and munitions of war to the scene of action.

NO MORE TAXES WANTED.

Mau People Opposed to County and City Government.

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, August 3.—Many people in Wailuku who were at first enthusiastic at the prospect of county and municipal government are, after sober second thought, beginning to draw their horns in. They are not now quite so cocksure as to whether the game would be worth the candle. It is easy to double or treble the number of men holding office in a community but where are their salaries to come from. Out of the rate-payers' pockets of course. Quite a number of our local politicians recently held an informal discussion on this subject, and at least half of them were inclined to let well enough alone.

Mr. Marshall, late head overseer of Spreckelsville, is now fulfilling similar duties at Wailuku.

Messrs. Enos & Co., and other real estate owners, will shortly commence building on the makai side of Market street, and quite a lot of these miserable old shacks are to be destroyed and replaced by substantial erections mostly intended for stores.

The grade of this street has been considerably improved by the prison gang under the direction of the sheriff of Maui.

A STRONG CHARGE TO THE FIRST GRAND JURY

(Continued from Page 1.)

suffers an indictment at your hands you have the satisfaction of knowing that such person will be given the opportunity of a fair and impartial trial by a court and jury, of meeting the witnesses against him face to face, and of cross-examining them, of summing up without bias or prejudice to testify for him, and of testifying in his own behalf. And, more, you have the satisfaction of knowing that your indictment, after all, is a mere accusation, unexplained and uncontradicted, would warrant a conviction by the Petit Jury. It will be your duty to find an indictment. I am not unmindful of the fact that a distinguished Judge has said that it is the duty of the Grand Jury to have any evidence produced which would qualify or explain away the charge under investigation, and that to believe that to be the true rule; nor was it the common law practice. Such a rule if followed would necessarily result in converting what is designed to be a mere preliminary inquest into a body possessing the power of ultimate decision. A system like that which you are met, withdrawn as you are in a large measure from the aid, guidance, direction and control of the Court while yet an appendage of the Court, would tend to destroy confidence in the administration of justice if you assumed to determine the guilt or innocence of persons accused of crimes. In many instances those persons are not under arrest, and to give them an opportunity to present their defenses for your consideration would, while protecting the innocent, forewarn the guilty and enable them to escape their punishment through the manipulation of witnesses, or through the many insidious influences which wealth, family, social or political conditions may employ.

ON THE EVIDENCE ONLY.

I therefore charge you, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, that it is your duty to refrain from permitting accused persons or their attorneys or witnesses to appear before you, and you are not to permit such persons, or their attorneys or witnesses or any other persons to come into your presence, or to be present in the courtroom, or to be present in the street or elsewhere in regard to such matters. It may seem hard, and indeed it is most unfortunate, that an innocent person should be subjected to indictment for crime, consequent arrest, arraignment and trial; but such considerations are brought to your attention as a warning to you, and as a warning to the public, that the law is not to be trifled with, and that the law is to be obeyed.

I desire to say to you, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, that if this community is ever afflicted with the conditions which I have just described, often heard nowadays, "A wide-open town," the Grand Jurors of this island will be largely if not wholly to blame.

If the Grand Jurors fearlessly meet the duties and responsibilities which the law has conferred upon them, no danger need be apprehended of the escape of any element in the community which is disposed to be lawless or disorderly.

LIQUOR AT WAIKIKI.

We should not rest content in the thought that we are an old and settled community, and that our social and moral standards are secure beyond attack. Rather let us bear in mind that, while the country is old in point of settlement, yet it is but an infant as an American Territory, and that that very fact will attract a horde of adventurous spirits, who, having neither a home, nor property, nor reputation, or family ties, will seek to fasten upon this community through persistent clamor and demand, if not through open violation of the law, such conditions as may seriously affect our moral status and integrity as a community.

I charge you, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, that in the administration of criminal, as well as civil law, there should be absolutely no discrimination. Before the law all men are on an equal footing without reference to race, creed, color, wealth or poverty; but if it ever comes to a point where the law is to be discriminated in the administration of criminal justice it should be in favor of the weak rather than the strong, for the higher the standing of the individual in the community, and the greater the wealth, the more he is to be protected, and the more severe should the punishment be if he is found guilty.

It has come to the information of this Court, and I charge you to make diligent inquiry into the fact, that at the hotels and resorts on the beach at Waikiki liquor is sold on Sundays in violation of law; and if it is necessary to arrive at a conviction of this charge, it will be your duty to summon every person boarding at these hotels or resorts, and every person who visits them on Sundays, together with the employees of such hotels and resorts; and if you are satisfied that the law has been or is being violated in this regard it will be your duty to take proper action in regard thereto. If you are satisfied that any of the persons summoned before you to testify as to these matters are swearing falsely you should promptly indict them for perjury.

And, moreover, if you believe that the granting of liquor licenses to persons on that beach is calculated and does in fact depreciate the value of property thereabouts, and render it less safe and desirable as a place of abode, or if it is calculated to make that neighborhood a rendezvous for questionable characters, you may comment thereon.

If you find during the course of your investigations that any retail liquor dealer within the jurisdiction of this Court has in his employ in and about his bar-room any minor, then that would be a condition proper for you to comment upon, and to direct public attention thereto, if you so desire.

HOUSES OF IL-FAME.

I charge you, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, to fully investigate the conditions under which Japanese houses of prostitution are maintained in the district of Twile, and I charge you further to inquire as to whether or not any police officers are paid for such services or are receiving compensation of any sort from these prostitutes or from the landlords of the buildings in which these houses of ill-fame are public officers, and should not

Never Look Old. HELP

There is no need of it. You can look at thirty as if you are sixteen. Then why look as if you are sixty? Thick and glossy hair belongs to youth. Thin and faded hair to old age.

will make your hair soft and glossy, rich and abundant. It will keep your scalp free from dandruff, and will surely prevent your hair from falling out.

It Never Fails to Restore the Natural Color to the Hair

It gives to the hair that soft, glossy appearance so natural to early life. For men, this means the look of strength and power. For women, it is the one ornament of youthful beauty.

Remember that pimples, rashes, and like disfigurements of the face may be thoroughly removed by taking a course of treatment with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will make the skin smooth and the blood rich.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

under any circumstances receive compensation for the discharge of their duties from either corporations or individuals, much less from those who are engaged in a shameful vocation upon which the law has ever set its seal of condemnation.

It has come to the information of this Court, and I charge you to make diligent inquiry into the fact, that police officers in Honolulu are in the habit of making raids upon Chinese gambling houses, of seizing the money which may be in sight under the pretense of using it as evidence against those arrested, but in fact appropriating it to their own use. If this be true the practice referred to is a species of larceny, committed under the guise of law enforcement, which deserves the severest censure and some punishment.

You will investigate any other condition prevailing, or alleged to prevail, in this community of which you may have individual knowledge, or which may be brought to your attention. If in connection with these conditions crimes have been committed, you will return indictments against the persons committing such crimes, and if no crimes have been committed in connection therewith, and you believe that such conditions are a menace to the public peace, to public safety, and to the good order of the community, or unlawfully hamper the liberties of the citizen, you may comment thereon in your final report to this Court, and thus direct public attention thereto.

The oath which you have taken obliges you to keep secret the proceedings had before you, and you should constantly bear this in mind. It is the policy of the law that the preliminary inquiry as to the guilt or innocence of a party accused should be made known to the public, and this may be to prevent the escape of a party should he know that proceedings were in train against him; another may be to secure freedom of deliberation and opinion among the Grand Jurors, which would be impaired if the part taken by each might be made known to the accused.

A third reason may be to prevent the testimony produced before you from being contradicted at the trial of the indictment by subornation of perjury on the part of the accused.

RULES OF THE JURY.

You may elect one of your number to serve as your clerk. If you so desire, to preserve the minutes of your proceedings. At the conclusion of your labors these minutes should be verified by the attestation of your clerk and foreman, whereupon you may direct the clerk to be delivered to the Attorney General.

Witnesses appearing before you may be sworn by your foreman, or if he is absent by any one of you. You may when necessary for the examination of any witness invoke the services of an interpreter, but an interpreter should not be permitted to be present when witnesses who speak the English language are under examination.

No indictment can be found by you unless twelve of your number concur in such finding. When an indictment is found by you and for which thereon, "A true bill," and have such indorsement signed by your foreman.

The Court will ordinarily convene at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and rise at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, but you may regulate your own hours of conference and adjournment, except that you cannot adjourn sine die until discharged by the order of the Court. At the conclusion of your labors you should render a final report to the Court, in which you may state the number of cases examined by you and the number of indictments found by you and for which thereon, "A true bill," and have such indorsement signed by your foreman.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, before you retire to enter upon your duties I desire to say that the references which I have made in this charge as to the duties of the Attorney General are intended to be abstract and impersonal. Indeed, I may congratulate you upon the fact that in the discharge of your functions you will be assisted and served by a gentleman who, by his ability, integrity, perfect candor and sense of fairness, has won the confidence and respect of the community as he enjoys the confidence and respect of the Court.

Hall Improvements.

There will be a union meeting of the Hall church next Sunday evening in charge of the Young People's Choir. The program will be of unusual excellence, and it is expected there will be a large attendance. The congregation has recently placed in the church two electric light chandeliers and new matting, and the funds raised at the meeting on Sunday night will go toward payment. A new pipe organ has been ordered which will be placed in the church on December 20th. With this the church will be complete.—Hilo Herald.

FLYING NOTES.

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WORK AT OLAA

PREPARING FOR MILLS

Activity Apparent on Every Hand in the Enterprise on the Big Island.

(Special Correspondence.)

OLAA PLANTATION, August 2.—With the end of July this plantation passed into the second year of its existence as a commercial and agricultural factor in the future development of the possibilities of the infant Territory of the Union. That the plantation has been the instrument for infusing much needed vim and energy into Olua cannot be gainsaid and coupled with its other potent ally, the Hilo Railroad Company, the hitherto "Sleepy Hollow" is beginning to take its primary lessons in commercial activity and is breaking away from the sloth and indolence that has been its marked characteristic. The corps of surveyors and engineers under C. H. Klugeled today completed the preliminary survey of the line along the Volcano road as far as the 22-mile section, and Superintendent Lambert will now take hold of and push the construction. On the Olua and Puna division during the past month track has been laid about two and one-half miles beyond Olua station, and as fast as roadbed material arrives it is disposed of. The completion of the railroad to Olua has already reduced transportation bills about two-thirds and the heavy mill machinery that would otherwise have remained in Hilo is being moved daily and comfortably warehoused in one of the three new structures at Olua station.

THE MILL SITE.

Ground was broken for the mill site several weeks ago and the work is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. While the mills will not be the largest in the islands, the aim of the management and the contractors, the Honolulu Iron Works, will be to make them the most complete and modern. Every appliance that science and invention have developed, as labor and material-saving, will be taken advantage of and become a part of the general plan of equipment. The Hilo Railroad Company's tracks have been laid to the very doors of the proposed building and the transportation of material from shipboard made easy. The mill proper will cover an area of nearly an acre and a half. Beginning from the shore and extending inland, the mill is made of concrete and receiving shed is as follows: Cane-receiving shed, 119 by 64; mill house, 100 by 70; boiler house, 87 by 70; clarification house, 126 by 91; vacuum pan house, 91 by 129; sugar room, 40 by 129. And, lastly, the shipping-shed, 20 by 139. The capacity of the mills will easily be 1,300 tons of cane per day.

LABOR PROSPECTS.

The recent upheaval caused by the abolition of the contract system has naturally raised new problems as to the procurement of permanent labor, but the "Big Plantation" has suffered no setback materially affecting its routine business. In many instances the Japanese whose new sense of importance has interfered with his practical value as a laborer has been sent away and the patient, steady Chinese are flocking to fill the vacancies, many of them being expert cane-cutters and more familiar with plantation customs, necessities and requirements than the newly come Japanese.

THE PLANTATION TODAY.

In every essential particular the plantation can now be seen at its best. In many public institutions the coming of the harvest of managers or investigating committees or gentlemen of the press is made the occasion of a general refurbishing, as a putting on of the best bits and tuckers, a brushing into dark and unknown corners and garrets, of old linen and furniture, and the coming of the invading party awaited with a calm and serene knowledge that everything will be in its proper order. Immediately on the departure of the guests the old things are brought forth and proceed on their routine of duty as before, without rest or cessation until next "visiting day."

A PUBLIC ENTERPRISE.

In every way the plantation is a public enterprise as completely as the school, judicial or road government of the island. Its stockholders belong to all classes; their interest in its advancement is as great as that taken in any other public enterprise, and it is their right to have a full, fair and open discussion of its condition and progress. If progress there be, and how can that knowledge be better obtained than by a personal inspection. All days are "visiting days" at Olua.

The cultivated area of the "Big Plantation" at the present time is 2,400 acres. All of the fields border upon the Volcano and Puna roads, with plantation roads miles in length diverging from these main roads to the cane centers of each field; and are easy of access for foot or vehicle. Nearly all the cane planted mauka is of the rose and yellow bamboo varieties, and that makai of Lahaina.

The rose bamboo back of Mountain View, of eleven and twelve months' growth, is showing "11 to 1," which means that sufficient seed is being produced from one acre to plant eleven. This is being exceeded at Peter Lee's Half-way, where the crop is averaging "15 to 1," and yet Lee is no Democrat. With reference to the crop prospects, a Hilo paper, whose propensities for kicking by day, kicking by night and kicking for the very lust of kicking are something abnormal, felt constrained to say in its last issue:

"The first year's crop for grinding at the Olua plantation is estimated by conservative judges at not less than 20,000 tons. This will include the product of Puna also."

A careful estimate shows that more than sufficient seed can be had on Olua to cover the entire area of the plantation without any foreign aid.

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J. T. DAVENPORT,
25 Great Russell St., London, W. 1

MISSION OF MICRONESIA

A Letter From Rev. A. C. Walkup.

A SAILOR MISSIONARY

People of Butaritari Crazy on Dancing and Spend Their Time Waltzing.

It is a pleasure to give our readers who are interested in Micronesian missions, a late letter from the veteran missionary Walkup, says the Friend. The Rev. A. C. Walkup called at Honolulu last December with his gasoline schooner Hiram Bingham, which has received a new and more powerful engine in San Francisco. He sailed from here December 22, reaching Tapiteuea, the southernmost island in his field, on January 18, having had a good passage of twenty-seven days. We give the larger part of his letter:

Hiram Bingham, Nonouti, Feb. 15, 1900.

... The engine took us in the 18th in a calm. We anchored well in and set awnings and had a good night's rest. Both Bowers and Abern came aboard while we were anchored outside on Peacock anchorage. They piloted us in as I was in the engine room most of the time. Friday morning I went ashore, but was on board again by noon. This was fortunate as a squall came and the wind changed to the west. The anchor was dragging until I got the large anchor out and aving down. We were too close in to let out all the chain I wanted to, and in about an hour the swells grew quite large, and the vessel jumped until I thought I was going to be thrown overboard. It was raining and blowing hard, but I set the mainmast and jib, then slipped the chain and got away—not over a minute to spare, as the second chain parted as we were letting the chain run. We were out at sea three hours before the natives found one anchor, and then we had to run in and raise with the windlass, as it was well buried in the slime. The next day we got the second anchor out, and slept better with the two anchors out, as the westerly squalls still continued.

In fact, at daylight that next morning, we had the heaviest one of all, but having twenty-five to thirty fathoms of chain we did not drag. They have been having heavy rains all winter, but very few nuts are ripe as yet, and very little pandanus, and no rough weather for fishing—thus the people have been living on today, and here at Nonouti all except our Christians are drinking the sour toddy. (Toddie is the rich sap which flows from the growing flower-stem of the cocoanut, when the end is cut off. When sour, it intoxicates.)

I think the work at Tapiteuea is growing some; a few seem to have dropped out, but twenty-seven were admitted to the churches on January 28. Here at Nonouti some of the members will be disciplined for the sour toddy drinking, while some that have not been attending the services are coming again. I was glad to see about twenty yesterday that came four miles to the midweek service at Buota. The schools seem to be about the same, having sent eight to Kuaoia, the last trip of the Star. The R. C. Bishop has been performing miracles at Apalung with his ring. Tobacco seems to be their bait, as the people have nothing to buy tobacco with. The Bishop, as well as the Commissioner, has gone to Fiji.

I have Boan (my second mate) to San Francisco in 1895 and one of Tapiteuea's home missionaries as helpers on the Bingham, also Mr. Harvey. The steamer was at Tapiteuea a day before us, thus some two or three more months before we could send a mail. The engine is working well, and quite a curiosity to the natives, as I have used it several times. They all want to see the "oil" flash of electricity.

I keep very well and do not get tired as the weather is cool. I probably can write more later to send with this, at the north end of the group, where the Star left five new couples to work, but two of the old teachers have fallen out during the year, and thus only making three after filling up the gaps. When will we have eight or ten?

Butaritari, April 7, 1900.

No mail has gone as yet, but Neptune for Jaluli, and Loongana from Sydney are expected now daily. I must have the general news ready in these manifolds. North winds have continued, and I have had to use the engine much. The 200 gallons of gasoline from San Francisco and 50 from Honolulu are gone. The logs say 370 miles by engine, 56 hours. I find only 75 gallons here, at one 100-gallon drum has rusted out. I hope to go from here to Marakei, Ablan, Tarawa, Malana, and on to Banaba. The work at the south (four islands) is fairly encouraging, but here at these northern islands the people are crazy for dancing, and last year they danced from several weeks to months before each holiday. Here they have been told they could only have a week to prepare, but the dancers want no less than five weeks to get the multitudes crazy. The Commissioner went in Loongana last November to Sydney, and the dancers had a big time before last New Year's day.

The attendance at the villages here and at Makin have been somewhat smaller than last year, but at Apalung and Tarawa about the same. It was too rough to anchor at Marakei, thus I have not been ashore there, but Rev. Hirth said only a few had fallen by dancing.

Has the Star reached San Francisco all safe? When will she sail again? When will I hear from the old home land? The rains have not been so heavy the last few weeks, but quite plenty. Thus a big crop of nuts is coming on, and looks well, if we can get the people away from the worldly craze, and more into the schools. I trust we can give a better report at the end of 1900. We need your prayers and encouragement. Oh, to have the mind of Christ and Paul, "In all things approving ourselves as the ministers of God in much affliction, in afflictions, in persecutions, in distresses."

April 24, Monday. No ship arrived as yet. Thirty-nine commenced yesterday, but only ten from this village. The others are attending here. Tania had no school, but a class of 7 from



THE Hawaiian Electric Company will move part of its establishment uptown. That is, provision has been made to transfer the bookkeeping department, collectors, stock of fixtures and other paraphernalia to an office in the business district more adapted to the needs of the company's subscribers. George R. Carter, the treasurer of the electric company, and others have been engaged in making a deal for the property between King and Merchant streets, just Waikiki of the Occidental Hotel. This property is the site of one of the Board of Health sanitary firs, where Fred Harrison had his place of business. Frontages on King and Merchant streets have been secured to the site formerly occupied by the Government Dispensary. The company contemplates erecting a two-story building on their land secured, the lower story being entirely for their own use. The general office will be located there, and a large display room will be one of the features. The company is the general agent for the General Electric and Westinghouse Companies, having secured the rights for the Hawaiian Islands for ten years. For some time past the company has found that the power house was crowded beyond its capacity with electric fittings, both for their sales and fittings for electric work about town. The fittings were piled upon shelves and crowded away in corners, until it was impossible to locate any particular fixtures without instituting a hunt for them. The up-town display room will be ample for all purposes. The upper story will probably be devoted to offices for rental purposes. The deal was consummated yesterday by which the company secures control of the valuable property.

BIG PROPERTY DEAL ON BERETANIA STREET.

C. D. Chase, manager of the Hawaiian Realty Company, yesterday effected a sale of the property on Beretania street belonging to Dr. Day. The purchaser was Mr. J. A. Gilman and the consideration \$25,000 cash. The property has been known as the Club Hotel premises, Waikiki of the Delmonico building and extending as far as the office now occupied by Drs. Day and Wood. The frontage involved in the deal is 95 feet and the depth 125 feet. The entire frontage owned equally by Drs. Day and Wood was 12 feet. Dr. Wood yet retains his half of the property. The sale was in reality effected on July 3, but the transfer papers required the signature of Mrs. Day, who arrived on the last Australia. The property is considered one of the best investments in the business district. Next to the transfer of the McIntyre property to Alexander Young, this was the largest real estate exchange during the month of July.

CHEAPER BRICK FROM JAPAN HAS ARRIVED.

The tramp steamer Edsvold, which arrived on July 29 from Japan, brought a cargo of building bricks. This cargo has a significant meaning to the building trade of Honolulu in that they can be bought for much less than the brick from the Coast. The builders of the Stangenwald block bought up about 100,000 of the Japanese bricks after making a test as to their strength and durability. They have been pronounced superior to the Coast brick and a large order for more of them has been placed with the company which shipped the present cargo. Coast brick have sold in Honolulu lately for \$2 per thousand. The Japanese bricks were bought for \$1.95. If the bricks can be brought in here at the same rate or any figure lower than those from the Coast, the prices on both classes are in all likelihood to come down. The contractors and builders who have examined the Japanese product are satisfied that it meets all requirements for the trade in Honolulu.

KALIHI PUMPING PLANT COMPLETED YESTERDAY.

Water Commissioner Brown was a happy official yesterday. The new Kalihi pumping plant building and smokestack were finished throughout, and the scaffolding is now being removed. On Monday next fire will be started under the boilers and a test made of the machinery and adjustments made. By the latter part of next week, he says, the pump will be forcing water into the mains for general use. At the conclusion of the work yesterday morning a pole was erected on the stack from the inside, and an American flag hoisted to the breeze. Down below a luau was spread, at which many of the Water Commissioner's friends, the machinery agents, building foremen and workmen were present, and, to bumpers of beer, the Kalihi pumping plant was dedicated.

AMALGAMATION OF STABLES FALLS THROUGH.

For two months past an attempt has been made to amalgamate all the livery stables of Honolulu into one general corporation. Papers were drawn up to this effect about six weeks ago and but for the withdrawal of one concern at the eleventh hour the amalgamation would have been complete. The "Livery Stable Trust" has now been dropped entirely. It was decided this week that there was no prospect of the deal being effected, and now each livery stable has signified its intention of continuing its business as usual.

STIFF MARKET FOR REAL ESTATE.

Real estate is holding its own despite the stringency of the money market. Owners of property are disposed to hold on even though they need ready cash. Their faith in the future of real estate in this city is unbounded, and property is not being sacrificed if any other course is open to them for obtaining what funds they absolutely require. The land market is no longer in the speculative stage but in a normal investment period. Faith in the rapid increase of Honolulu's population in the next two or three years, together with the prospects for cable communication with the money markets of the world, causes a feeling that the real estate market will parallel the growing value of sugar stocks. Outside capital is eagerly awaiting investment, either in lands or in stocks of approved security. There is no difficulty in finding a purchaser for any property offered for sale, although it may not be local capital that jumps at the offer. The brokers have been flooded with requests for gift-edged propositions. The gift-edged propositions, as they have recommended them, are Honolulu city property and sugar shares which are becoming widely known in the States through the judicious advertising which certain financiers have given Hawaii during the last six months on the Mainland.

HOW SMALLER PLANTATIONS ARE AFFECTED.

Since the directors of Nahiku plantation decided to close down for a year and suspend further development operations during that period, it is understood that one or two more smaller plantations may follow suit. These are of the private capital class, where the burden of development has been placed upon the shoulders of the moneyed men who began and maintained them by private means. Lack of water, scarcity of labor and resulting conditions have compelled the promoters of these concerns to take conservative action in regard to continuing them.

PLANTATIONS ON HAWAII BENEFITED BY RAINFALLS.

The recent heavy rainfalls on Hawaii have produced beneficial effects on the cane production. The crops are reported in healthy condition on all the plantations circling the big island. Oahu plantation, with its immense tracts of land being placed under cultivation, is going ahead with that work, and although the change in labor conditions has reached the plantations, serious effects have been felt. The bonding proposition will realize a sufficient amount of capital for its needs until the first crop can be taken off.

Makin, 4 from Kuma, and 4 from Taimaiki. Two were baptized and two reinstituted, and four babies baptized. The contribution summed up well, \$24.50. Audience of about 75.

The King had ridden too far on Saturday, and thus had back ache and could not attend the service. He has gone to smoking, and his family and grandchildren follow him in that. We must get on the gasoline and water, and finish letters and be ready to sail. The 15th—No sail off as yet. We were on the flat and cleaned the copper, and put it away. We had much to do in the last days, and when a breeze comes we must go. I think I will go on to Jaluli from Banaba to get gasoline, and if wind is north and current strong, might get near to Kuaoia, and make them a visit before calling at Jaluli. Mr. Helme has about decided that the Neptune is not to call here, and is thinking of going on with us. He is the trader that expects to teach in the Marshall Islands mission. I feel very loth to send this note before a vessel comes, but must, I think.

Is this a holiday? The German store help has the Easter today. Thus the time goes, and we had better think of Easter and spring. The best surprise will be the "trump of God, and to meet the Lord in the air. Thus God be with you all, is my prayer.

TROUBLESOME TO THE ARMY.

During the Civil War, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor, of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of those who uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Anna Burr of New York City have sent cards to Honolulu announcing the marriage of their daughter, Miss Emily Burr, to Mr. Charles F. W. Burr, on Tuesday, July 31. Mr. Burr was formerly Hawaiian Consul at San Francisco.

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Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.

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